

U.K. Strike Weakens Shultz, As Miners Vote to Go Back in 4 Coalfields Ortega To Meet

LONDON — Four key mining regions, including one of the most militant, South Wales, voted Friday for their national union to order a mass return to work, acknowledging that there was no hope of winning Britain's 51-week coal strike.

Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said the strike would end if delegates to a union conference on Sunday voted in favor of a return to work without a settlement. But, he said in a television interview, the dispute over planned mine closures "will go on."

Michael Eaton, chief spokesman for the National Coal Board, said the same program that it was "highly likely miners will return to work next week."

Asked if the union had lost the strike, Mr. Eaton replied, "I think the coal industry has lost."

The votes by union leaders in South Wales, Scotland and the northern England counties of Lancashire and Durham increased pressure on the union conference to send the remaining strikers back to work without a settlement.

Emlyn Williams, the leader in South Wales, where 80 percent of the 20,000 miners are still on strike, said: "A return under leadership is better than a drift back where the leadership will have been destroyed by the numbers going back."

The National Coal Board reported that nearly 10,000 the number who went back to work during the week. That was the highest weekly total since the strike began March 12 to protest the planned closure of 20 money-losing mines and the elimination of 20,000 jobs.

The coal board says that more than 96,000, or 52 percent, of the National Union of Mineworkers' 186,000 members have abandoned the strike, nearly a third of them since the beginning of this year.

On Friday, leaders in Yorkshire, the home county of Mr. Scargill, voted to continue the strike, but they were scheduled to meet again Saturday. Yorkshire is the biggest coal county in Britain. Four-fifths of its 50,000 miners are still on strike, although they are returning steadily.

A return to work without a settlement would mark a bitter end to the longest national strike in British history.

Some managers fear hit-and-run disruption tactics and fights underground between hard-line miners and those who abandoned or who never joined the strike.

Sid Vincent, a Lancashire leader, said at his headquarters in Bolton: "What the coal board has done is ruined this industry and the industrial relations situation which used to be as happy as any in country."

He acknowledged that 5,000 of the 6,200 Lancashire miners had gone back to work.

Since Mr. Scargill rejected an offer by the coal board last month, his options have narrowed rapidly.

The union's 120 delegates who will meet Sunday are faced with the choice of continuing with an apparently inevitable gradual collapse of the strike or of salvaging their authority by ordering a return to work.

Energy Secretary Peter Walker, in a radio interview, said that last month's offer was the last that Mr. Scargill "will get."

The offer left the final decision on mine closures with the coal board — the fundamental issue of the strike.

Talks in Uruguay Will Focus on Peace Process

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua and the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, will meet Saturday to discuss the possibility of reviving Central American peace negotiations. U.S. officials said Friday.

Mr. Ortega and Mr. Shultz are in Uruguay for the inauguration of

Uruguay has returned to civilian rule, but issue of political prisoners remains divisive. Page 5.

President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. The Nicaraguan leader offered Wednesday to order the withdrawal of 100 Cuban military advisers and freeze the acquisition of weapons systems to encourage a resumed dialogue with Washington. He and Mr. Shultz later both expressed interest in discussions on the subject.

The Reagan administration immediately dismissed the overture as insignificant and containing "a lot of air." It said, however, that Managua's move was evidence that U.S. policy of pressuring the Sandinista government was working.

U.S. congressional leaders reacted cautiously to Mr. Ortega's invitation to send a delegation of lawmakers for an on-the-spot study of what Mr. Ortega called "the defensive character of our country's armed forces and defense systems."

Mr. Shultz, on his way to Uruguay, said he was skeptical that Mr. Ortega's proposals were a sincere effort to meet U.S. concerns but added that he was prepared to "listen carefully" to Nicaragua's views.

He called the withdrawal of 100 Cubans a "token" gesture because "several thousand" Cuban military advisers were based in Nicaragua.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Ortega met in Managua in June and agreed to open a dialogue to ease tensions.

After 10 meetings between U.S. and Nicaraguan officials, the United States suspended the dialogue pending an evaluation of Nicaragua's sincerity in negotiating a settlement with its neighbors in the Contadora peace process.

The Contadora mediation effort, carried out by Venezuela, Mexico, Panama and Colombia, was suspended last month after a dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua over a political asylum case.

Nicaragua has called U.S. suspension of the dialogue proof of its aggressive intentions and blamed the United States for the breakdown of the meetings of the Contadora group.

In Washington, Richard G. Lugar, the Indiana Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Steven J. Solarz, New York Democrat, said Friday that Congress was unlikely to grant a Reagan administration request for \$14 million in covert aid to anti-Sandinista rebels.

The administration ran out of money last year to finance its covert assistance program to the rebels. Congress refused to provide more money until at least this month, and then said that the administration could ask for only half the \$28 million it originally sought for the 1985 fiscal year.

A coalition of Nicaraguan opposition leaders are to hold a press conference in Costa Rica this week to announce a plan of political action.

Some of the opposition leaders have been feuding for years. The best-known rebel leader, Eden Pastora Gomez, said he was upset that he had not been asked to join the group in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital.

(AP, WP, UPI, NYT)



President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua lifts a Uruguayan girl after addressing a crowd that welcomed him to Montevideo for Uruguay's presidential inauguration.

Economic Index in U.S. Soared 1.7% in January

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The government's main barometer of future economic activity jumped 1.7 percent in January, the sharpest increase in 20 months and an indication that the economic rebound is under way.

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, which is intended to forecast economic activity about six months ahead, had dropped 0.5

percent in December after several months of erratic behavior, leading some economists to doubt that the rebound, from sluggish growth last fall, would be very strong.

On Friday, however, many economists said the leading indicators confirmed their recent government reports pointing toward relatively strong economic growth, at least for the first half of 1985. Many economists are forecasting growth from 4 percent to 5 percent for the first quarter after a surprisingly strong 4.9 percent increase in the fourth quarter.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said: "After declining during the second half of 1984, the sharp pickup in January's leading index is a reassuring sign for the economy. Current data show renewed upward momentum in employment and output."

But Mr. Baldrige added a word of caution. "While the index is pointing to continued growth," he said, "the recent strength in the foreign exchange value of the dollar may have a negative influence by contributing to price declines in sensitive industrial materials and by diverting capital goods orders to foreign producers."

Economists said the leading indicators showed that consumer demand is still very strong. However, they echoed Mr. Baldrige's sentiments, saying businesses and consumers may continue to buy large volumes of imports and thereby reduce domestic production.

One of the key leading indicators, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, declined in January following erratic changes in the previous several months. In addition,

another government statistic measuring new orders for nondefense capital goods, plunged sharply in January.

Some economists, such as David Jones of Aubrey Lansdon Securities, said that the unveiling of the Treasury Department's tax reform plan last November could have made businesses uncertain concerning the tax effects of their new purchases.

Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said this was a possibility.

"We're ready to get more actively engaged if the parties that have to be engaged are ready to do so," he told a congressional committee.

Unlike past years when the United States took the initiative in Middle East negotiations, State Department officials said there was no urgency to do so now. There is no fear of an Arab oil cutoff, as there was in the 1970s, and U.S. relations

with Israel and most Arab countries are good.

The State Department said it was pleased by the high-level dialogue between Egypt and Israel and the comments by Mr. Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel in favor of direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Edward P. Djerejian, a State Department spokesman, said: "The United States is prepared to re-engage in the peace process whenever the parties are ready and in whatever manner they deem appropriate."

Senior administration officials, however, warned that there was considerable uncertainty whether the call for direct talks — initiated by Mr. Mubarak and seconded by Mr. Peres — could be accepted by King Hussein of Jordan, who has entered into his own, somewhat ambiguous agreement with the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

The Jordanian-PLO accord did not call for direct talks with Israel, rather for negotiations to be conducted in an international forum, including the Soviet Union and the other permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Mr. Mubarak, aware that the United States and Israel would accept only direct talks and reject the international conference idea, said last Sunday that there should be direct talks first, with the international conference to be convened only to ratify any agreements.

Mr. Murphy told the House subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East that "there are questions about the Hussein-Arafat agreement, perhaps more questions than answers for the moment."

Peres Calls Egypt Effort 'By and Large Positive'

U.S. Is Ready To Re-enter Peace Process

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has expressed readiness "to re-engage in the peace process" in the Mideast in any way the Arabs and Israelis think appropriate.

The statement Thursday was the Reagan administration's most explicit one to date on its willingness to play a more active negotiating role since diplomatic activity began to pick up in the Middle East in recent days.

But administration officials cautioned that they still had many questions about the feasibility of undertaking a new initiative at this time, given the apparent dissension in Arab ranks, and particularly the strong possibility that the Palestine Liberation Organization will not support the idea of direct negotiations with Israel endorsed in recent days by Egypt and Israel.

For months, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has resisted calls by various Middle East figures to inaugurate a new peace effort.

Still upset at what he perceived as the failure of the Arabs to support his May 1983 accord between Israel and Lebanon — later dropped by Lebanon under pressure from Syria — Mr. Shultz felt the United States should move only when the Arabs stated their readiness for direct talks with Israel.

State Department and senior officials in the administration are now saying that there is enough possibility that U.S. involvement might be useful. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has suggested a possible meeting in Washington of the Israelis and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said this was a possibility.

"We're ready to get more actively engaged if the parties that have to be engaged are ready to do so," he told a congressional committee.

Unlike past years when the United States took the initiative in Middle East negotiations, State Department officials said there was no urgency to do so now. There is no fear of an Arab oil cutoff, as there was in the 1970s, and U.S. relations

with Israel and most Arab countries are good.

The State Department said it was pleased by the high-level dialogue between Egypt and Israel and the comments by Mr. Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel in favor of direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Edward P. Djerejian, a State Department spokesman, said: "The United States is prepared to re-engage in the peace process whenever the parties are ready and in whatever manner they deem appropriate."

Senior administration officials, however, warned that there was considerable uncertainty whether the call for direct talks — initiated by Mr. Mubarak and seconded by Mr. Peres — could be accepted by King Hussein of Jordan, who has entered into his own, somewhat ambiguous agreement with the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

The Jordanian-PLO accord did not call for direct talks with Israel, rather for negotiations to be conducted in an international forum, including the Soviet Union and the other permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Mr. Mubarak, aware that the United States and Israel would accept only direct talks and reject the international conference idea, said last Sunday that there should be direct talks first, with the international conference to be convened only to ratify any agreements.

Mr. Murphy told the House subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East that "there are questions about the Hussein-Arafat agreement, perhaps more questions than answers for the moment."

But he said the vote was justified: "This is a crisis and you have to respond to it."

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, who opposed the farm measures, said Thursday: "It's probably not the best signal to send to anyone looking to us for deficit reduction. It's just the opposite."

But, he added, "It's not fatal."

Mr. Dole said he hoped that Mr. Reagan's promised veto of the measure, and a Senate veto upholding the veto, would send the correct message. The majority leader said Thursday that he was "110 percent" sure of the veto and that he had more than enough votes in the Senate to sustain it.

Democratic leaders in the House moved Thursday to clear the way so such a veto could be tested. They decided to accept the version of the farm package approved by the Senate, which means it will not have to go to a conference committee, where opponents might have tried to kill the package.

The episode overall reveals the damage done by the refusal of the White House, so far, to back the Senate Republicans in their highly touted effort to put together a deficit-reduction package.

"All the signals are wrong," said Mr. Jones.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Shimon Peres

But Israelis Reject Part of Mubarak Plan

By Jim Hoagland

and Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres tried Friday to keep alive a high-level dialogue with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt alive as he rejected a significant portion of Mr. Mubarak's initiative to start new Middle East peace talks.

Praising Mr. Mubarak's efforts as "by and large positive," Mr. Peres said in an interview that the week's intensive contacts between Egyptian and Israeli officials have produced an opening for improving bilateral relations and have turned "an icy situation into a dialogue situation."

He pledged to work for "an honorable solution" to a continuing Egyptian-Israeli territorial dispute over the tiny Red Sea resort of Tabah.

But in comments that dispelled much of the confusion and conflicting assessments that have surrounded Mr. Mubarak's sudden initiative, Mr. Peres disclosed that he had told Egyptian envoys who came to Jerusalem that he could not accept Mr. Mubarak's proposal for a three-stage negotiation that would begin with direct talks between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The delegation would include supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel has always refused to deal with.

"The problem is not to make peace between Jordan and the United States," but between Jordan and Israel, Mr. Peres said, who repeated his interest in opening direct negotiations with Jordan now.

Leaving Israel out of such talks, he added, would amount to a new attempt by the Arab side to persuade Washington "to commit the United States on behalf of Israel and twist Israel's arm."

"I said no to this," he said.

Both leaders suggested in separate interviews this week that the real focus of the flurry of conversations has been Egyptian-Israeli relations, with the talks about the joint Arab delegation serving largely as a vehicle to probe each other's

positions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Huckleberry Finn, in a drawing by Edward Windsor Kemble that illustrated the novel's first edition in 1884.

When a President Finds The Moral in Huck Finn

By Lawrence Feinberg

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "We watched fish and talked, and we took a swim now and then to keep off sleepiness," President Ronald Reagan said. "It was kind of solemn, drifting down the big, still river."

In the ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel, the president was reading Thursday

President Reagan defends school aid cuts. Page 3.

from "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn."

Mark Twain's novel, published in 1884, has been both hailed as an American classic and scorned as a racist work.

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan said he had read it in school. He said the book, about the mischievous Huck and his friend Jim, a runaway slave, floating down the Mississippi River on a raft, epitomized values that American schools should be teaching.

"Huck works hard to keep Jim free, and in the end he succeeds," Mr. Reagan told the National Association of Independent Schools, a private school group. "I believe the book says much about the moral aims of education, about the qualities of heart that we seek to impart to our children."

He said students at private schools, as well as at public

ones, "should not only learn basic subjects, but basic values."

The values to be taught, Mr. Reagan said, should include "the importance of justice, equality, religion, liberty and standards of right and wrong."

In 1982, "Huckleberry Finn" was at the center of a dispute in Fairfax County, Virginia, when a junior high school named after Mark Twain sought to remove the book from its curriculum.

A committee of the Mark Twain Intermediate School said the book was racist because of its demeaning portrayal of blacks and its liberal use of the word "nigger."

Senior Fairfax administrators overruled the decision. But last summer the book was removed from school reading lists in Waukegan, Illinois.

"Much of what Reagan says is true," said Doris Grumbach, a professor at American University in Washington and a former literary editor of the New Republic. "But why would Huck run away if he was appreciative of life in America? He wants to be wild and free, to smoke when he pleases and not go to school."

Professor Grumbach agreed that Huck "does have a purity of heart, but the point is that this boy knows more about human good and evil than any schoolboy would."

"Mark Twain," she said, "had a deeply held belief that education doesn't matter a bit."

Naples Seeks to Uncover Treasures, Replace Image of Squalor

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

NAPLES — This city has a reputation for crime, violence, gangs, traffic, pollution, smuggling and disorganization raised to the level of principle. City governments seem to collapse every few months, and artworks are allowed to decay in crumbling churches and palaces.

The image of squalor is pervasive, and many Neapolitans, asked about their city, will rattle off a list of ills and then shrug their shoulders.

The shrug comes less from despair than resignation. In the last decade, there were the tragedies of a cholera epidemic and an earthquake.

Yet many here insist that if all this is true, so is its opposite: Few places have such a rich artistic and intellectual tradition or such a boisterous street life — all of it set on a mountainside that drops off into crystal Mediterranean waters.

"My Naples is the Mediterranean city that is in the splendor of the sun," said Raffaele La Capria, a novelist who has set his work here, "and the splendor is there like a sort of accusation against the misery of the town."

Some Neapolitans are getting angry that only the misery survives in the public mind.

One of the reasons the bad name endures is the extent to which the city's treasures are hidden or ignored.

"This is a place of discoveries," said Carlo Knight, a Naples-born businessman who has retired to dedicate his life to academic pursuits and to the struggle to restore the city's cultural legacy. "It's not a place that serves you things on a plate. You have to conquer

the time has come to treat their city like the cultural center it once was.

Paolo Amalfitano, a professor of literature, is also part of this group, and he is on the board of Naples 99, a foundation that has dedicated itself to restoring some of the city's monuments to a decent state. The "99" is for 1999 as well as 1799, the year of a failed revolution.

The votes on the farm program illustrate the divided feelings and lack of will in Congress when it comes to reducing the budget at the expense of politically popular programs. The list of supporters of the farm credit program included some of the more prominent budget-cutters in both houses.

Senators Charles E. Grassley, Republican of

lowa, and Mark Andrews, Republican of North Dakota, for example, have been major proponents of a budget freeze. Representative James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, is the former Budget Committee chairman and Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California, is one of the House's most respected advocates of balanced reductions of the deficit.

All four voted for the farm program. While proponents and opponents argued over

how much the program would cost, it was clear that the votes were a signal for more spending as opposed to cutting the deficit.

In the House, where their package was passed Wednesday on a 318-103 vote, many Democrats believed that in the farm issue, and probably other issues such as education, they have found a link in Mr. Reagan's armor.

"They have humbled on this," said Representative Tony Coelho of California, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. "He is creating an opportunity for Democrats in congressional races, in state house races, in senatorial races in 1986. They're hurting themselves."

The effect of all this seems to be a lessening of the sentiment and courage needed to pass deficit reduction measures.

"All the signals are wrong," said Mr. Jones.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

everything, you have to find out everything yourself."

The church of Sant'Anna dei Lombardi is one of many such examples. It is in the guidebooks, but until recently it looked left out, with little piles of fallen plaster and cobwebs scattered about.

Off in a corner is Guido Mazzoni's "Pietà," a striking sculpture of Jesus and Mary with other mourners whose grief is captured so dramatically that the statues seem ready to move.

Mr. Knight is part of a small but apparently growing group of Neapolitans who think

INSIDE

■ Britain and Ireland condemned the IRA attack in Northern Ireland. Page 2.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

■ The White House is pressing Congress to end a moratorium on the production of chemical weapons. Page 3.

Thatcher, FitzGerald Condemn IRA Attack as 'Barbarous,' 'Murder'

United Press International

BEIRUT — British and Irish politicians condemned on Friday an Irish Republican Army mortar attack that killed nine police officers in Northern Ireland.

The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, who survived an IRA bomb explosion last October, called the attack in the border town of Newry on Thursday a "barbarous deed." She said it was "yet another chilling reminder of the sacrifices of Northern Ireland's police in their 'fight against terrorism'."

In Dublin, Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald described the incident as "the mass murder of fellow Irishmen." He said the IRA was engaged in "the most cruel and cynical exercise carried out in this island within living memory."

The Irish Republican Army fired nine home-made mortars from a stolen flatbed truck at the fortified police station in Newry, a predominantly Roman Catholic town on the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. One shell scored a direct hit on a canteen where about 30 officers were eating.

Nine officers, seven men and two women, were killed and 32 people were injured, one seriously.

The IRA immediately claimed responsibility and said the attack had demonstrated "our ability to strike where and when we decide."

Douglas Hurd, Britain's chief minister for Northern Ireland, flew from London to inspect the scene and to conduct an emergency meeting with army, police and security officials. The Ulster Chief Constable, Sir John Hermon, cut short a trip to the United States.

The effect on the thousands of others in Northern Ireland, Mr. Hurd said, "will be simply to rein-

force our determination that the terrorists must be destroyed."

Several Roman Catholics drove past the scene of the attack and honked their car horns in jubilation, witnesses said. One woman, when told how many officers had died, replied, "Oh, there are still some left then."

A group of Catholic teen-agers cheered the attack. "I hope they got 15 of you," one youth shouted as ambulances ferried the injured to hospitals.

The IRA is fighting a battle to overthrow British rule in Northern Ireland and unite it with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic in a socialist state.

The outlawed guerrilla organization struck again later Thursday, killing a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a local militia under British Army control, and wounding two others in a bomb blast in Fomeroy in the northwestern part of Northern Ireland.

Michael McAtamney, deputy chief constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the police force, vowed at a press conference Friday to catch the IRA bombers.

"The terrorists responsible will be brought to justice," he said. "The debt we owe to those who gave their lives and the debt we feel can never be repaid."

A militant Protestant politician, the Reverend Ian Paisley, called for a return of the death penalty for murder.

The Newry attack was the worst single blow against the police force in the violence that has been going on since 1969. In the worst single incident against security forces, 18 soldiers were killed in a land mine explosion at Warrenpoint, near Newry, in August 1979.



LOOTER ATTACKED — Victims of a fire in Manila beat a youth who tried to flee with a television set. Police later arrested the looter. Thousands of people were left homeless by the fire, which burned for eight hours Thursday night in the city's crowded Paco district. No deaths were reported but more than a dozen people were injured.

Bonn, Paris Reach Pact But Upset EC on Budget

BRUSSELS — France and West Germany have agreed on a common approach to the European Community's budget problems, pushing unresolved issues over the entry of Spain and Portugal into the background.

Diplomats said Friday there was confusion over the meaning of the accord, which was reached at talks in Paris on Thursday between President François Mitterrand of

France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

The EC has been run on emergency financing since Jan. 1. To ease the financial pressure, the Mitterrand-Kohl accord envisioned advance payments from member states for this year.

The biggest surprise was France's agreement to block any increase in EC funding until Spain and Portugal join.

"They are wrong if they think this could push forward the enlargement negotiations, a diplomat said. "It could lead instead to financial catastrophe."

Reaction to the French-German accord has underlined internal divisions and revived fears that the two countries are trying to dominate the 10-member EC, diplomats said.

Foreign ministers were deadlocked in talks Thursday on Iberian entry. They will meet again March 17 for what they plan as a last round of talks with Spanish and Portuguese negotiators. The Iberian countries are scheduled to join by Jan. 1.

The diplomats said the French-German accord might harden positions on enlargement, cause new friction over Britain's budget contribution and disrupt a possible timetable for ending the group's cash crisis.

Bonn Pledges To Spur Hunt For Menzies

BONN — The West German government pledged Friday that it would press President Alfred Durner of Paraguay for the extradition of the Nazi war criminal Josef Mengele when the South American leader pays a visit in July.

Benno Erhard, a state secretary in the Justice Ministry, told parliament that Bonn had stepped up its efforts to locate Mengele and would urge Mr. Stroessner to cooperate.

"The federal chancellor will most certainly tell his visitor that we are seeking the extradition of Mengele with all our energy," Mr. Erhard said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl is to hold talks with Mr. Stroessner during a visit by the Paraguayan leader that has come under sharp criticism from opposition parties and some of Mr. Kohl's own allies.

Mengele, who would now be 73, is wanted on charges of taking part in the murder of 400,000 Jews in Auschwitz.

He is said to have fled to Paraguay after World War II but authorities there say they have no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

Mr. Erhard said that West Germany and the U.S. were now coordinating their hunt for Mengele more closely.

He said that a team of U.S. investigators held talks with West German officials earlier this week in which the two sides had discussed their future strategy.

Mr. Erhard said that Bonn had recently sent messages to 12 nations in which Mengele might be hiding to demand them of West Germany's determination to track him down and to seek their help.

Government officials said the messages went to all the South American countries and to Italy and the United States.

Kyprianou Rejects Vote Of Censure

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — President Spyros Kyprianou rejected Friday a parliamentary motion calling on him to resign because of the failure of talks with the Turkish Cypriots for the reunification of Cyprus.

"Even though I have reached the conclusion that I must not alienate my authority, nor resign from my office," Mr. Kyprianou said in a radio and television address. "I recognize that there is a political crisis in the country."

"It is not with ease that I make my choice today," he said. "I am fully aware of the consequences of my decision."

Mr. Kyprianou, who has three years left of a five-year term, was responding to the parliamentary censure vote of Feb. 22, approved 23 to 12. Eleven members of the Democratic Rally, which is pro-Western and rightist, voted against him in rare unanimity with the 12 members of the pro-Moscow Akel Communist Party.

The motion held Mr. Kyprianou partly responsible for the failure of the summit meeting with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, at the United Nations in New York in January.

It also demanded that Mr. Kyprianou accept a preliminary draft agreement presented by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, which Mr. Kyprianou had rejected. If not, the motion said, Mr. Kyprianou should resign and seek approval of his policy through an early presidential election.

The draft provided for a bizonal, federal republic. Other points included a Greek Cypriot president representing the 80 percent majority, with a Turkish Cypriot deputy and a two-chamber parliament with equal representation in the upper house and 70-30 percent representation in the Greek Cypriots' favor in the lower house. In addition, the Turkish Cypriots would have had some veto powers.

Mr. Kyprianou, who is due to resume his challenge against Mr. Karvov in September, told Tass, the Soviet news agency, that a congress planned for August was too late for the International Chess Federation to set rules for his new title bid.

The president of the federation, Florencio Campomanes, halted the match last month, after 48 games, saying that the players were too exhausted to continue. He said that they should start again at 0-0 in September.

Mr. Karvov, 21, who had recently won three games, bringing the score to 5-3 in Mr. Karvov's favor, objected angrily to the decision, saying he was fit and able to continue and that a delay benefited Mr. Karvov, 33, whose endurance seemed to be failing.

Mr. Karvov insisted that he, too, was ready to play on.

Mr. Karvov told Tass that he divided the match into three stages: "The first was characterized by my nervousness and a high number of mistakes. The world champion found his game earlier and his much greater experience told."

"The second stage," he added, "was the long series of draws. Here the art of defense reigned. ... The last third of the match was marked with the most interesting games from the point of view of play."

Like much of southern Italy, Naples was often under foreign domination. But as the capital of the Bourbon Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which covered southern Italy, Naples was what Mr. Knight called "a very parasitical place."

It drew on the wealth of the rest of the kingdom.

That era ended with the reunification of Italy in the 19th century, an event some Neapolitans still see as a form of northern Italian "imperialism" against the south. In the process, Naples lost its special role and never quite found another.

Gromyko Says Space Arms Could Incite Nuclear War

Reuters

MADRID — The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, said Friday that President Ronald Reagan's proposal for space-based missile defenses could push the world closer to nuclear conflict.

Speaking at a lunch given by Foreign Minister Fernando Morán on the second day of a three-day visit to Spain, Mr. Gromyko said the possibility of nuclear war would not be an exaggeration if the arms race were allowed to spread into space.

In a clear reference to Mr. Reagan's plan, the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Gromyko said: "Projects to achieve military supremacy will not materialize either on Earth or in outer space."

He also praised the Spanish Socialist government's decision to keep Spain free of nuclear weapons.

He said his talks in Madrid had dealt mainly with ways to prevent the militarization of space, to contain the arms race and avert nuclear war.

Without specifically mentioning the United States, Mr. Gromyko scorned Washington for maintaining that disarmament could be achieved by manufacturing more sophisticated weapons.

He said that if the space defense plan were canceled, this would open the possibility of agreement between the superpowers on a major reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear missiles.

In his toast, Mr. Morán said Spain was a Western country but aspired to maintain a margin of autonomy in its foreign policy.

Spanish officials said they were delighted with the progress of talks with Mr. Gromyko, who has played down Moscow's criticism of Spain's decision to remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Morán said there was "absolutely no pressure" when the question of continued Spanish membership in NATO was raised twice during talks with Mr. Gromyko.

Spanish government sources said Madrid was left with the impression that Moscow had now come to terms with Spanish membership in the alliance, which it joined in 1982. A referendum on NATO membership is due next year.

Mr. Gromyko's visit was the first high-level contact between Madrid and Moscow since Prime Minister Felipe González decided in September to urge continued Spanish membership in NATO, reversing Socialist Party policy.

Mr. Gromyko, who met Mr. González after his arrival from Rome on Thursday, spent an hour with King Juan Carlos I on Friday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Zimbabwe Graves May Hold Missing 6

HARARE, Zimbabwe (WP) — Government investigators have located graves in southwestern Matabeleland that they believe may contain the bodies of six foreign tourists abducted here by armed insurgents in July 1982, diplomatic sources said Friday.

They said the minister of state for security, Emmerson Mnangagwa, has told diplomats from the United States, Britain and Australia that forensic experts were sent to the southern city of Bulawayo earlier this week to examine remains from two grave sites. Diplomatic sources cautioned that the case was still far from resolved. "We've been on this for two and one half years and we've had a lot of false alarms," a diplomat said.

The kidnapped tourists, all of whom were men, included two Americans, two Britons and two Australians. Their abduction was one of the earliest acts of political terrorism in Zimbabwe after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe dismissed from his cabinet the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo. Mr. Nkomo was his former political ally and a fellow leader of the successful liberation struggle against white minority rule here.

Aquino Defendants Excused by Court

MANILA (AP) — Judges hearing evidence against 25 military men and one civilian accused in the assassination of the Philippine opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., ruled Friday that the defendants do not have to attend the trial, citing a precedent set by Mr. Aquino himself. The three-judge panel ruled that the accused need appear only when called "for purposes of identification." Justice Augusto Amores, who wrote the ruling, said that all defendants would have to appear when testimony resumes Monday because a witness at the assassination scene may have to identify some of them.

The court cited a 1975 case in which Mr. Aquino refused to participate in a military trial in which he was accused of conspiring to seize power from President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who was then ruling under martial law. Prison guards brought Mr. Aquino to court each day until the Supreme Court upheld his plea not to appear.

Iraqi Diplomat, Son, Slain in Kuwait

KUWAIT (Reuters) — An Iraqi diplomat and his son were shot to death by four gunmen in their home here Friday, the Kuwait News Agency reported.

The agency said that the motive for the slaying of Hadi Awad Saad, the assistant cultural counselor at the Iraqi Embassy, and his son Hossain was unclear. Diplomats said that if the attack was politically inspired, then Kuwait support for Iraq in its war against Iran could have been a motive.

The diplomat's wife escaped unhurt. She apparently was not seen by the attackers, who sped away from the apartment in a waiting car, according to diplomats.

Bangladesh to Vote on Ershad's Rule

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — President Mohammed Hussain Ershad banned on Friday all political activity and said he would hold a referendum March 21 to seek a vote of confidence on his policies.

Lieutenant General Ershad told the nation he was reimposing martial law, which he relaxed last month, and was again setting up summary military courts and special tribunals. He also denounced opposition parties that had threatened to stall parliamentary elections planned for April 6. A seven-party alliance led by Begum Khaleda Zia said Thursday it would block any move to hold a referendum that bypassed a parliamentary election.

The president spoke shortly after he closed six universities, apparently to prevent any anti-government protests following his broadcast. He also imposed a five-hour curfew on Dhaka on Friday night. He said that a referendum was the only way to ascertain public opinion.

González Is Cleared of Flick Charge

MADRID (NYT) — The Cortes, Spain's lower parliamentary chamber, has overwhelmingly cleared Prime Minister Felipe González of charges that he illegally received money from a West German industrial conglomerate.

In a vote of 263 to 7, with nine abstentions and one null, the deputies late Thursday approved a parliamentary investigating commission's conclusion that charges that Mr. González received a satchel of money from the Flick conglomerate were false.

The charges were made in October by a West German legislator in what he later said were jesting and misreported comments related to a scandal in West Germany. Mr. González, who was present in the Cortes, said afterward that the whole case was a "miserable polemic." He added: "I am the person who has the most tranquil conscience in this debate and I will maintain the answers that I gave in the month of November because I can stand by them and no one can show the contrary."

Breakaway Democrats Form Council

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In defiance of the national party leadership, a group of Democratic officeholders from the South and West have announced the formation of an independent council to help shape party policy and rules.

Organizers of the group, the Democratic Leadership Council, said Thursday that many elected officials who viewed the national party as a political liability in their regions had expressed support for the initiative. "We view the council not as a rival to any other party entity but as a way station or bridge back into the party for elected Democrats," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, who will serve as chairman of the organization.

Other leaders include Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, Representative James R. Jones of Oklahoma, Governor Charles S. Robb of Virginia and Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona. So far, they said, the council's membership includes 10 governors, 14 senators and 18 representatives, many of whom want to push the party in a more conservative direction after last year's overwhelming victory by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Nunn suggested that the group would go beyond policy questions and attempt to change party rules to encourage moderate candidates to compete for the Democratic presidential nomination. Both Mr. Gephardt and Mr. Robb have been mentioned as possible candidates in 1988. "The moderate and conservative Democrats didn't make it past the first round in the primaries in 1984 and we want to change that," Mr. Nunn said.

Toronto Court Convicts West German

TORONTO (AP) — Ernst Zundel, a German-born commercial artist, has been convicted of "publishing false news" in a pamphlet declaring that accounts of the Nazi Holocaust were a hoax.

Thursday's verdict from a District Court jury of 10 men and two women ended an eight-week trial during which Mr. Zundel's assertions that there were no gas chambers at the Auschwitz concentration camp and that Adolf Hitler had no intentions of exterminating Jews captured front-page attention across Canada.

Judge Hugh Locke set March 25 for sentencing and freed Mr. Zundel on bail of 1,000 Canadian dollars (\$720). Mr. Zundel, 46, a West German citizen, faces a maximum two years in prison. He was charged with publishing false news, defined as "a statement or tale that he knows is false" and that is "likely to cause mischief to the public interest in social and racial tolerance."

Congress Fails Test on Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

package independent of the administration's own proposals. The president's unwillingness to compromise on his military budget or on the Social Security program of retirement benefits and disability payments has left the Republicans in disarray.

Senate Republicans will get a chance to turn this around next week, when the Budget Committee is scheduled to start writing a deficit-reduction package. However, they may have to look to Democratic members of the committee for help if they want to assemble a realistic package.

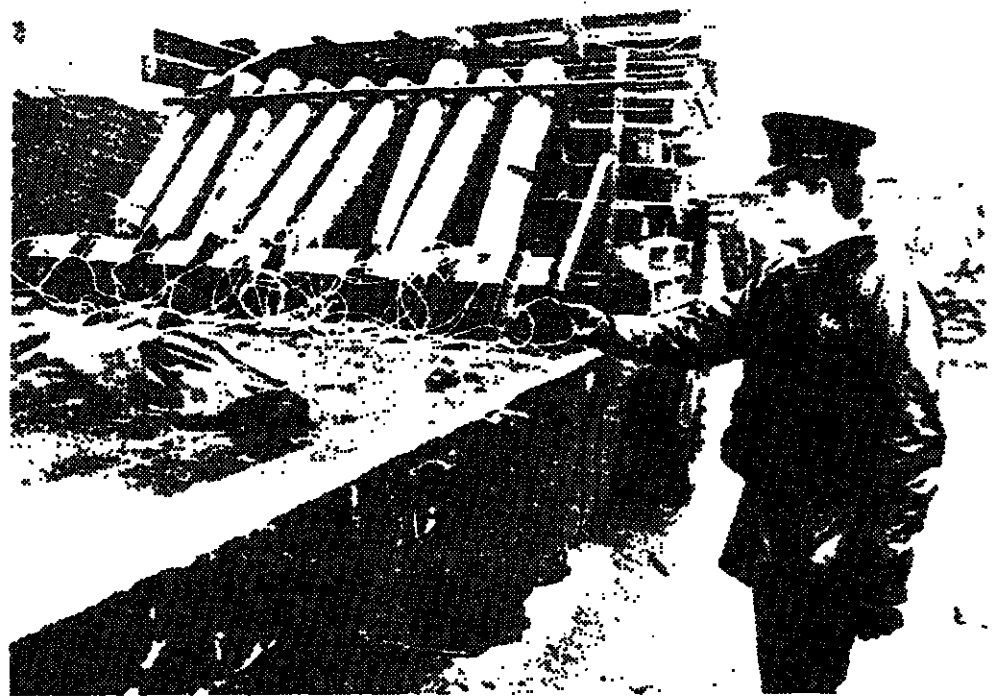
The Republican leadership is limping into this effort. Mr. Dole has failed to gain a consensus on reductions in advance among his Republican chairmen, although he has worked on it since January. So the Republican deficit reduction team will have to work without a leadership plan.

The main reason is that the president's refusal to discuss the military budget has made it impossible to reach a compromise that the leaders say is necessary to win support for many of Mr. Reagan's proposed nonmilitary spending reductions.

3 New Cases of Polio Suspected in Finland

HELSINKI — Three more suspected cases of polio have been discovered in Finland, which has been affected by a new strain of the disease known as polio-3, medical officials said Friday.

They confirmed that five persons have been affected by the paralytic form of the disease, including one youth who died from it last month. The entire population of Finland is being vaccinated against polio, but a medical official said that a new vaccine may have to be developed from the new virus strain, which is not known to have occurred in any other part of the world.



A police officer looks over the truck from which the Irish Republican Army launched a mortar attack by remote control, killing nine officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Peres Calls Mubarak Effort 'Positive'

(Continued from Page 1)

flexibility. Taken jointly, their comments suggest that Mr. Mubarak's initiative has become a two-track effort to improve relations with Israel and, if possible, to get the United States involved in a political dialogue with the PLO with Mr. Peres's blessing.

On Wednesday, in Cairo, Mr. Mubarak described this step as essential to his strategy of moving on to include Israel in the talks with the joint Arab delegation in a second stage and finally convening an international conference to ratify the agreements reached.

This three-stage proposal, Mr. Peres indicated, was the only one put to him directly by Mr. Mubarak's emissaries.

But, in another indication that the two leaders are seeking new opportunities to improve relations that have been effectively frozen since Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, Mr. Peres said he decided to stress in his public response his agreement with reports published earlier in the week that said Mr. Mubarak was proposing direct Israeli-Jordanian talks with Palestinian participation.

"The idea of meeting straightforward with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, or a Jordanian delegation that included Palestinians — but not the PLO — I gladly received it immediately," Mr. Peres said.

He specified that he would agree to such a meeting in Cairo, held by Mr. Mubarak and attended by the United States. If Mr. Mubarak proposed this formally.

Both Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres cited the decision by the five-month-old coalition government headed by Mr. Peres to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon by this summer as having opened the way for the tentative rapprochement between the two countries, bound by a U.S.-sponsored peace treaty since 1979.

Mr. Peres said Israeli troops would halt the retaliatory raids and other harsh measures imposed on Shiite villages in southern Lebanon if the Shites would stop their attacks on Israeli troops preparing a new stage of the withdrawal. But he indicated that he did not expect such a truce to be reached.

"The Shites misinterpreted our patience," Mr. Peres said. "You won't find an army in the world that will not protect the lives of its soldiers, and somehow the Shites forgot this basic rule. The army protects itself. As a matter of fact

we kept postponing [the retaliation] to give them a chance."

Mr. Peres spoke a few days before the Israeli finance minister, Yitzhak Modai, is to depart for Washington for discussions on Israel's request for increased economic aid, including a proposed special appropriation of \$800 million this year.

The prime minister acknowledged that the economic austerity measures his government has taken have not completely satisfied Reagan administration demands for fundamental changes in the Israeli economy. But he indicated that the differences over this issue were not a major source of friction in U.S.-Israeli relations.

■ **Rejection by PLO Aides**

Two senior PLO officials rejected in statements published Friday the suggestion by Mr. Mubarak for direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. United Press International reported from Amman, Jordan.

"The PLO affirms its complete and categorical rejection of the recently published Egyptian initiative that calls for direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy," said Khalil Wazir, deputy commander of the PLO forces, in a statement published by the Arabic daily Sawt Al Shabab.

A member of the PLO executive committee, Mohammed Milhem, also expressed strong rejection for Mr. Mubarak's proposal. He said it was "in conflict with the Jordanian-PLO accord for joint action to achieve Middle East peace."

Mr. Erhard said that West Germany and the U.S. were now coordinating their hunt for Mengele more closely.

He said that a team of U.S. investigators held talks with West German officials earlier this week in which the two sides had discussed their future strategy.

Mr. Erhard said that Bonn had recently sent messages to 12 nations in which Mengele might be hiding to demand them of West Germany's determination to track him down and to seek their help.

Government officials said the messages went to all the South American countries and to Italy and the United States.

CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, 23 Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James E. Leo, Dean. Mass: George-V at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 6 p.m. Sunday service in English 9 a.m. Church school and nursery 11 a.m. Weekdays: 12 noon. Tel.: 720.17.92.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris. Metro St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9 a.m. Church school and nursery 11 a.m. Weekdays: 12 noon. Tel.: 720.17.92.

UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST, worship and activities in Europe. Contact EUU, Steve Dick, Springstraat 20, 1271 NC Huisen, The Netherlands. Tel.: (+31) (0) 2152 55073.

GENEVA
CHURCH OF CHRIST — Meetings in English Sunday evenings at 6 p.m., 26 rue de la Trémouille, 1207 Geneva. Tel.: Doyle Kay, 022/927337. Free Bible correspondence courses in English and French. Write to the above.

STOCKHOLM
JAMNANUEL CHURCH new city center. Fellowship fellowship. Sunday 11.00. Tel.: (08) 216051, 151225.

TRIPOLI
UNION CHURCH OF TRIPOLI, P.O. Box 6297, Andalus. Tel.: 71 408. Friday services 10.30 a.m.

To place an advertisement in this section please contact:

Ms Elizabeth HERWOOD
181 Ave. Ch.-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Tel.: 747.12.65.

GOOD HEALTH AND INCREASED VITALITY ARE THE BEST INVESTMENT YOU CAN MAKE!

Medical Center TRANSVITAL

There is now available a new Swiss medical concept in REVITALIZATION therapy. The method is natural and biological. Increase your ability to enjoy your life! Capitalize on increased mental efficiency and physical activity.

- Nervous disorders — stress
- Problems related to the ageing process
- Cerebral and overweight

FEEL THE DIFFERENCE TRANSVITAL MAKES

Please write for brochure, or contact:

CENTRE TRANSVITAL
Grand-Chêne 9
CH-1003 Lausanne/Switzerland
Phone (021) 23 93 13

SKY CHANNEL

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

PROGRAM, SATURDAY 2nd MARCH

UK TIMES	PROGRAM
12.00	ICE HOCKEY
13.00	AMERICAN SPORTS CAVALCADE
14.00	INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SPORTS
15.00	SKY TRAX 1
16.00	SKY TRAX 2
17.00	SKY TRAX 3
18.00	SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON
19.00	CHOPPER SQUAD
20.00	STARSKY & HUTCH
21.00	ALL STAR WRESTLING
22.00	LIFE IN DANGER
23.00	SKY TRAX

CONTACT SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELETYPE 266943


00110150

U.S. Pair Indicted for Illegal Export Of Sophisticated Military Equipment

The indictment also charges that the Greggs exported night-vision goggles and a Tacan air navigation system to South Africa, 16 military radios to West Germany and three military radios to Singapore.

Do you want to become a millionaire?

You can. Now we offer this opportunity 26 times 1 MILLION DM!



2 Million DM guaranteed Super Jack Pot

400,000 tickets – 147,461 prizes
Total prize money over 133 million DM!

A prize of DM 20,000 up to 2 million DM falls on almost every 1000. ticket number.

This is exceptional. An inheritance or business venture could never offer you such a chance! The NORTH-WEST-GERMAN-STATE-LOTTERY offers you the possibility to belong to an international group of clever participants. All prizes are quoted and paid out in German Marks (DM). This is where your advantage is. The West German Mark has been one of the strongest currencies in the world for years.

Each lottery runs over a period of 6 months, one class per month. There are 400 000 tickets with 147,461 prizes totalling over 133 million DM. A total of 242 jackpots ranging from 100 000 – to millions are raffled – all plus plenty of medium and smaller prizes it is also possible that 10 prizes of 100,000 – DM will be combined into a Super-Jackpot of 1 Million – determined in pre-drawings. That means that 24 prizes of 1 Million DM plus 2 guaranteed prizes of 1 Million and 2 Million each will be drawn – 26 Super Jack pots – 26 MILLIONs.

Name as another game where this is possible! The drawings are held in public and supervised by state auditors. All prizes are guaranteed by the German Government. The great thing is that nobody will find out about your winnings, because you – as a player – remain anonymous.

PRIZE-SCHEDULE

400,000 ticket numbers in the game
147,461 winning numbers

37 out of 100 numbers are winners

1. Class April-Drawings '85	2. Class May-Drawings '85	3. Class Mid./June-Drawings '85	4. Class June/July-Drawings '85	5. Class July/Aug.-Drawings '85
1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM
1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM	1 MILLION DM or 12 x 100,000 DM
1 x 50,000 DM 1 x 25,000 DM 1 x 15,000 DM 1 x 10,000 DM 11 x 5,000 DM 11 x 3,000 DM 11 x 2,000 DM 11,100 x 1,000 DM 1,100 x 240 DM	5 x 50,000 DM 2 x 25,000 DM 2 x 20,000 DM 1 x 15,000 DM 12 x 10,000 DM 12 x 6,000 DM 12 x 3,000 DM 120 x 2,000 DM 1,200 x 1,000 DM 11,200 x 260 DM	8 x 50,000 DM 3 x 25,000 DM 3 x 20,000 DM 1 x 15,000 DM 13 x 10,000 DM 13 x 6,000 DM 13 x 3,000 DM 130 x 2,000 DM 2,300 x 1,000 DM 11,300 x 480 DM	7 x 50,000 DM 3 x 25,000 DM 3 x 20,000 DM 1 x 15,000 DM 14 x 10,000 DM 14 x 6,000 DM 14 x 3,000 DM 140 x 2,000 DM 2,400 x 1,000 DM 12,400 x 600 DM	8 x 50,000 DM 3 x 25,000 DM 3 x 20,000 DM 1 x 15,000 DM 15 x 10,000 DM 15 x 6,000 DM 15 x 3,000 DM 150 x 2,000 DM 2,500 x 1,000 DM 12,500 x 720 DM
13,627 x 50,000 DM	13,617 x 10,000 DM	13,627 x 10,000 DM	13,647 x 10,000 DM	13,257 x 10,000 DM
78,335 x 20,000 DM	78,335 x 20,000 DM	78,335 x 20,000 DM	78,335 x 20,000 DM	78,335 x 20,000 DM

Start of next Lottery: October 1985


How to participate:

1. You order your ticket with on the order coupon below.
2. Within days you receive your ticket together with an invoice and the official drawing schedule with rules and regulations.
3. PLEASE INCLUDE PAYMENT WITH YOUR ORDER. You can also pay for your ticket after receipt of the invoice. Payment can be made by personal check, travellers check, bank transfer (add remittance bank charge) or in cash via registered air mail (cash at your own risk).
4. After each class you will receive the official winning list together with the ticket of the next class via air mail.
5. If your ticket has been drawn, you will immediately receive a winning notification. Your drawn ticket is eliminated from the game, therefore we will offer you a new ticket (replacement-ticket) so that you can keep on playing right up to the 6. class.

+ Your prize-money will be transferred to you within one week of your request by check or any other way you desire. Of course, if you hit a jackpot you can come in person to collect your prize in cash.

! If you are already our customer, please do not order, because you receive the ticket automatically for the next lottery.

You can be sure you will receive fast, honest and confidential service. Now it is up to you, therefore order and mail the coupon today.



Lotterie-Einn. Hameln
Kuhlmannstraße 1 A
D-3250 Hameln
W-Germany

Lots of Luck

Your chance to win: 1:3

If coupon is missing, write for information.

I try my luck and order!

All classes (1st - 6th class) 74. Lottery, beginning April 4, 1985 to September 27, 1985, of the Nordwestdeutsche Klassenlotterie.

Please fill in number of tickets you want to order.

	DM	or	US\$*	or	£*
1/1 ticket	741.00	•	239.05	•	208.75
1/2 ticket	381.00	•	122.90	•	107.35
1/4 ticket	201.00	•	64.85	•	56.65

* US\$ prices and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange.
Prices are for all 6 classes including air mail postage and winning list after each class. No additional charges. Rate of exchange: Jan. 85

Mail coupon to: Lotterie-Einnahme Hameln
Kuhlmannstraße 1 A
D-3250 Hameln W-Germany

Please write in German ☐ English ☐ Please print in clear letters.

74/54 Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Street: _____

P. O. Box: _____

City: _____

Country: _____

VALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL (NOT AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS OF SINGAPORE) PLEASE INCLUDE PAYMENT, WHEN YOU ORDER AFTER APRIL 4, 1985.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Europe, Don't Despair

Does Europe have an inferiority complex, or is it really inferior? Ronald Reagan ascribes the strength of the dollar to poor European performance. Margaret Thatcher laments the time it takes to revive an ailing economy. A top-level business meeting in Switzerland diagnoses fundamental weakness. If the patient is not sinking — which General George Marshall rightly feared in 1947 — it is held to need intensive care.

We believe the reports of terminal sickness in Europe are premature. America's rejuvenation is being hyped up while Europe's successes are played down. A few years ago the story was different.

In the early 1960s, the talk was of a widening technology gap, of the United States outdoing Europe. This never happened, and America passed into its own troubled time. Now it is Europe's turn. Fashion changes as fast in economic analysis as in haute couture.

Is there, today, a difference in the essence of the two continents — a distinction in nature rather than degree? Europe's achievements in the nuclear power and aircraft industries, to take but two examples, hardly suggest so. Nor, except in the short term, does the macroeconomic record.

Through the 1960s and '70s, Europe outpaced the United States in terms of the per capita growth of gross national product and the proportion of that growth devoted to productive investment. It was Europe that had the higher rate of saving, and it was the United States that had to devalue its currency because it could not earn enough from abroad to finance the outflow of capital to more profitable countries.

In recent years, the superior U.S. record in output, jobs and price stability shows that the wheel is turning again. But this appears to be the result of U.S. policy changes, not of deep-seated structural differences between the two continents. It is only natural that

striking economic recovery results if first you wring out inflation, as the Fed has done through its monetary policy, and then impart major stimulus to demand, as the Reagan administration has done by moving into large budget deficits.

Do profound differences in personal behavior explain the divergent trends of recent years? This is far from clear. Europeans still want the things that money (and credit) can buy. There has been no sudden loss of the work ethic. There is no great gap between the comportment of labor union chiefs on the two sides of the Atlantic. On both sides they ask for high-productivity jobs in manufacturing (service jobs are frowned on), rising public investment, and safety nets for the poor; on both sides they oppose labor market flexibility, which is seen as cutting real wages and union power. The only difference is that unions have obtained their wishes less often in America; the U.S. government has been less accommodating. Arguably this reflects a weaker union position in America, but this is not fundamental: The unions are weakening in Europe too.

Europe has much to do. Capital markets ought to be allowed to work more freely. Regulations that limit initiative should be relaxed. Rigid wage rules must be eased. Above all, the countries of the European Community and the European Free Trade Association, which outweigh America in population and about equal it in production, need to make a reality of their free-trade arrangements, breaking down barriers that prevent their high-technology industries from enjoying the benefits that a single market confers on their American counterparts.

Steady progress in these fields can work miracles. In a few years, the geographical balance of pessimism can shift enormously. Temporarily out of sorts, Europe should not become prey to melancholy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The MX in the Real World

Congress should remove the fence it placed around the \$1.5 billion needed to produce the second batch of 21 MX missiles. It is one of those close questions that turn out finally not to be close. Everyone knows the limitations of this 10-warhead machine. It is provocative and destabilizing: provocative because its high accuracy gives it a first-strike potential, destabilizing because its relative vulnerability might tempt a president to use it early in a crisis rather than risk losing it to a Soviet first strike. In a world where strategic decisions were based on qualities of weapons alone, this would be enough to doom the MX. But the real world is a different place.

The real world is a place where things have not only qualities but connections. The MX is connected in the first instance to the heavy Soviet missiles, the more than 600 SS-16s and SS-19s whose first-strike capability it is meant to match. Granted, the new weapons ordered up in the Ford and Carter years are now nearing deployment and so the moment is passing, but the fact is that the United States has no heavy missiles of its own.

The MX is further connected to the arms control talks that are to open March 12 in Geneva. A prime American purpose there is to induce the Kremlin to make deep reductions in the heavy missiles that have long given it, and

it alone, a chance to knock out all of its adversary's land-based missiles in a surprise attack. This is the very definition of the Soviet threat. No one in his right mind can believe the Russians would reduce these extra-threatening heavy missiles — the numerical and political heart of their strategic force — if they did not have to worry about a similar American threat. Ronald Reagan thinks this. Andrei Sakharov thinks it too. Absent a successful anti-missile defense, this is what deterrence is all about.

Mr. Reagan has been criticized for failing to keep arms-building and arms control in reasonable balance. Whether in his overall policy he is now heading toward such a balance is a fair question. On the MX, however, he has a record. Many times he has said the missile is essential for defense purposes. On July 16, 1983, he said: "If an agreement is reached which calls for deep reductions — which, of course, is our goal — the number of [MX] missiles could certainly be adjusted downward. . . . As opportunities permit, the U.S. position will continue to evolve." That statement reflects the obvious and sensible consideration that American forces are necessarily related to Soviet forces. A freshening of the 1983 statement would surely show most residual congressional misgivings about the MX.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

More Advice to Ignore?

If President Reagan pays no more attention to his new chief economist than he paid to the last one, his selection of Beryl Sprinkel for the post should do no lasting damage. Mr. Sprinkel, nominated to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, is a dogmatic monetarist, given to bashing the Federal Reserve System and foreign finance ministers. He may ruffle feathers, but an adviser has little influence if the advice does not listen.

The White House says the president will quickly fill all three council seats, and the depleted staff will be rebuilt to "full strength." That's nice. But if Mr. Reagan really cared, he would not have left the chairmanship vacant for seven months; no one was even designated as acting chairman after Martin Feldstein returned to Harvard last summer. Nor would Mr. Reagan have said two months ago that he might want to abolish the council altogether.

The Sprinkel council will surely not commit the sacrilege that Mr. Feldstein committed by disagreeing with the president in public about raising taxes. But Mr. Sprinkel, a Chicago bank economist before becoming the Treas-

ury's undersecretary for monetary affairs in 1981, has strong views and has had to be squelched at times. He is often more conservative than the administration and is commonly at odds with mainstream economic thought.

Among other things, he spawned the widely discredited argument that big budget deficits do not cause high interest rates, so why worry? And he itches to teach the Federal Reserve a thing or two about managing the money supply, but has been restrained by higher powers. It is not clear who will replace him at Treasury; with luck, someone less rigid.

Presidents of both parties have customarily stationed strong economists at their elbow — Arthur Burns, Walter Heller, Herbert Stein, Alan Greenspan and Charles Schultz among others. Mr. Reagan makes clear that he has little use for any economists, weak or strong. No one can force a president to listen to unvarnished professional advice if he prefers to rely on instinct and political advisers. As long as Mr. Reagan feels that way, what Mr. Sprinkel says will not make much difference.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR MARCH 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Big Rubber Profits in Ceylon
COLOMBO — Ceylon's first 100-percent rubber dividend was declared by the Ceylon Planters' Rubber Syndicate [on Feb. 28]. Although big dividends by the rubber companies in Ceylon are the rule rather than the exception, the amount of 100 percent is striking proof of the flourishing state of the industry. The shares of many of the Ceylon companies, which have risen to seven times their nominal value, are becoming rather unwieldy, and arrangements are being made for splitting them up. As an instance of the increasing value of rubber estates in Ceylon, a member of English society told the Herald's Colombo correspondent that he knew of three estates for which, about six years ago, a man refused to give £150,000, and which are now worth £600,000.

1935: Hitler's Victory in the Saar
BERLIN — Redeeming the promise he made to the Saarlanders that he would visit them in their first hours of "freedom," Adolf Hitler made his triumphal entry to the Saar [on March 1] and so furnished a climax to the celebration of the return of the province to the Fatherland after sixteen years of separation. If Herr Hitler's visit was a great day for the Saarlanders, it was also a great day in the Führer's life. The return of the Saar represents his first great international victory and the first territorial gain registered by the Reich under the Nazi regime. Herr Hitler made a plea for peace with France: "This is a happy day for Europe, because by the return of the Saar to the Reich the tension between two neighboring nations of Europe has been lifted."

One Who Fell Out Of Step

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Nothing is more heart-rending than the cry of a disoriented true believer in the Ronald Reagan of yesterday — if you counted yourself among them. But if you were not of that persuasion, there is also quite a lot that is heartening in an article in the year-end issue of Foreign Affairs by Norman Podhoretz. It is an emotional experience and a rewarding intellectual exercise.

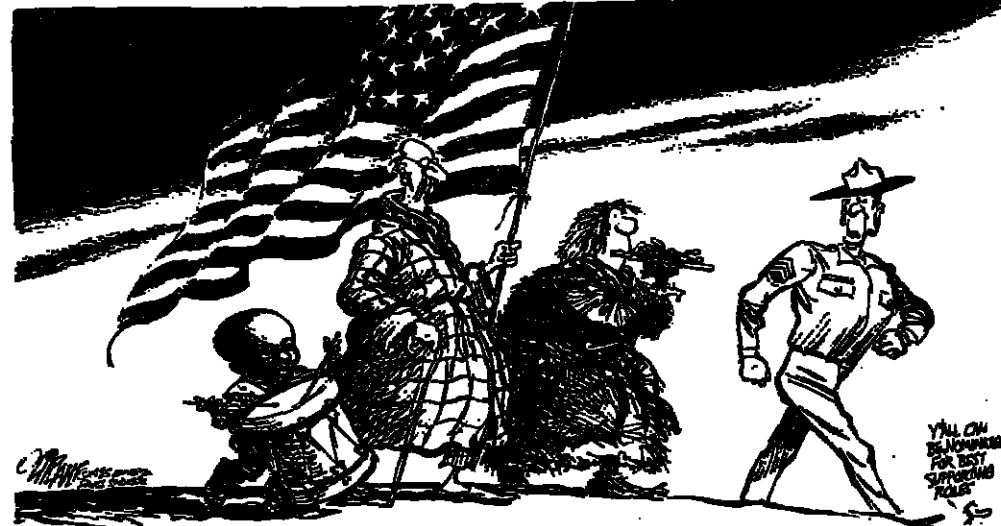
Mr. Podhoretz is the prestigious editor of *Commentary* magazine, the literary home port of neo-conservatism. This is a cult largely composed of prominent, fallen-away Democrats who thought back in 1980, as Mr. Podhoretz puts it, that they had discovered in Ronald Reagan (a former Democrat) "a more legitimate heir to the mainstream democratic tradition in foreign policy — the commitment to containment [of communism] running from Truman through Kennedy, Johnson and the late Sen. Henry Jackson."

And Mr. Podhoretz was pleased with the original thrust of Reagan policy: the avoidance of a control negotiations that might have "jeopardized" the buildup necessary to redress the U.S.-Soviet balance of military power. He liked the way Mr. Reagan went about rekindling America's patriotic spirit in the interest of restoring confidence "in the utility of military force as an instrument of worthy political purposes." He applauded Mr. Reagan's reinstitution of the East-West ideological conflict as the centerpiece of U.S. policy — in contrast to the preoccupations of his predecessors with geopolitical power-balancing or superpower rivalry.

So what's his gripe? That the pure conservatism of Ronald Reagan, as private citizen, has given way to, God help us, the practical political imperatives imposed on a president.

Détente, as practiced by Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, never lived up to Mr. Podhoretz's hopes. Now, it is Mr. Podhoretz's fear that in his second term, Mr. Reagan, "overwhelmed by the pressures of the political present, and perhaps lured by seductive fantasies of what historians in the future might say of him as peacemaker," is ready to embrace the course of détente wholeheartedly as his own.

Warning signs, as Mr. Podhoretz sees them, are everywhere in the



"Pick it up, now — this is the new revolution!"

record. Economic pressures are a key part of the linkage essential to "hard-headed" détente.

Yet the enormous irony is that in the economic sphere, Ronald Reagan, the great critic of détente . . . did not even measure up to the standards of toughness required by Mr. Nixon's theory.

Having promised linkage, he unlinked Jimmy Carter's grain embargo from the grand scheme of U.S.-Soviet relations. He caved in on the Siberian natural-gas pipeline to Western Europe out of some misguided concern for "alliance solidarity." He would not even bring economic pressure on Poland by declaring the Poles in default on their Western loans.

Mr. Reagan hailed the Afghani-

stan "freedom fighters," but did not do nearly enough to help them, Mr. Podhoretz complains. Mr. Reagan is excused for not toppling the Marxist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua — but only because Congress got in his way.

But Mr. Reagan was not even as bold as John Foster Dulles (for whom Mr. Podhoretz has a low regard as a risk-taker) in Lebanon. Worse, "in spite of all the talk about retrenchment that came from the Reagan administration, and despite the high priority it had always given to combating international terrorism, when those marines were attacked by terrorists, the United States did nothing."

Mr. Podhoretz grants that under Mr. Reagan, "America was back —

in at least the sense that it would no longer passively acquiesce in the achievement of an irreversible military superiority by the Soviet Union." But he fears it has not been prepared, as it was 20 years earlier under John F. Kennedy, to "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend."

The truth is, of course, that Mr. Kennedy himself was not prepared to live by that inaugural rhetoric three months later when he fatally scaled down the U.S. role in the Bay of Pigs. There lies the real flaw in the Podhoretz analysis. His dream is not of a different Democratic Party but of a different day when the United States had overwhelming military superiority, a near-monopoly in nuclear arms.

What Mr. Podhoretz seems to be deploring is that Ronald Reagan, as president, has come to recognize the necessity as a practical matter of reconciling his old ideology with the new realities. Mr. Podhoretz sees Mr. Reagan moving not only toward arms control but maybe even broader accord with the Russians on the rules of East-West engagement. He sees the president headed toward a deal in Central America, accepting a communist Nicaragua in exchange for something rather like the prescriptions of the Contadora countries. If he should "move in this direction, he will cruelly disappoint those of us who once hoped that he might lead the Republican Party into assuming a responsibility for resisting Soviet imperialism that he himself had so often and justifiably attacked the Democrats for no longer wishing to carry."

And so he might. But that would not be too heavy a price to pay for those of us who believe that if Ronald Reagan should move in the direction Mr. Podhoretz so deplors, he would be on the right track.

Washington Post Writers Group.

While Others Kept the Faith

By Andrew Hacker

NEW YORK — Americans clearly feel better about "the way things are going" than they did a few years ago. Inflation has been brought under control; even if inflation did not impoverish anyone, those double digits portended the collapse of an orderly economy. Ending that anxiety was enough to raise the optimism index by several fractions of a point.

Secondly, the United States has leadership — it can only be called that — for the first time in many years. Ronald Reagan's presidency, a unique and fascinating phenomenon, has made most Americans feel better about their public and private lives. Even critics find him to be an invigorating target.

Mr. Reagan's impact hinges less on his policies than on his personal presence. The very tone and timbre of his voice reassures a nation weary of worries that nothing horrible is going to happen, either at home or abroad. Hence the lack of widespread reaction to being run out of Lebanon, to budget deficits and to shortfalls in foreign trade, along with relief that Americans need no longer fret about society's uncertainties. And, despite hard-line talk, few people really feel we will get overinvolved in Central America or do something rash with the Russians.

That people believe conditions will be even better in five years expresses more a desire to preserve present satisfactions than any forecasting skills. Needless to say, not everyone has fared well. But from the outset America promised only opportunity, not equal results.

The writer is a professor of political science at Queens College in New York. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

U.S. Aid to Egypt Is a Double-Edged Investment

By Stanley Reed

NEW YORK — Egypt's request for a \$1-billion increase in U.S. economic and military aid next year obliges Washington to re-examine its ties with Cairo before President Hosni Mubarak visits in March.

The U.S. record in dealing with Egypt in the years after the October 1973 war is one of the rare success stories of the period. Camp David is not "dead," as is often suggested, but rather stands as a building block for a wider peace settlement. Indeed, the agreement this month between the Palestine Liberation Organization and King Hussein of Jordan indicates that the Egyptians are making progress in prodding other Arabs to join the peace process.

In truth, aid more than diplomacy is the glue that binds the United States and Egypt together. Since the 1973 war, Washington has committed \$17 billion in military and economic assistance to keep up Egypt's interest in peace.

Thousands of American bureaucrats, businessmen, consultants and military personnel have moved to Cairo to administer dozens of projects, from power plants to family planning. Washington plans to lavish \$2.3 billion on Egypt in the current fiscal year, more than double the level of U.S. aid to any country but

Israel, which is to receive \$2.6 billion. Egypt's relationship with the United States now resembles Israel's in many respects. Egyptians have become only slightly less proficient than Israelis at lobbying Congress. Washington now accepts Egypt as a

Egypt has become increasingly dependent on the United States — and more resentful.

ward that is entitled to a much bigger chunk of the foreign aid budget than many poorer countries. Together, Egypt and Israel draw one-third of all American foreign assistance.

A decade ago, extensive aid to Egypt was justified as necessary to help it stand on its own feet. But American help has produced the opposite result: increasing dependence on the United States for food and military equipment.

Thus, the Egyptian authorities, counting on huge shipments of subsidized American wheat, are allowing

domestic production to decline. The Egyptian government also refuses to raise the ridiculously low prices at which it sells electricity, water and other services — and as a result cannot finance maintenance. The assumption seems to be that someone else will eventually pay.

American policy-makers clearly believe that the money that goes to Egypt is well spent. In their view, a couple of billion dollars a year is a small price to pay for peace in the world's tinderbox. Certainly, Egyptian leaders would think twice about doing anything that might risk an aid cutoff. Unfortunately, this emphasis obscures the original motive that inclined Anwar Sadat toward peace — the developing national consensus that Egypt could not afford to go on spending its limited resources on confrontation with Israel.

Egyptian leftists have now disavowed that consensus — and the peace it produced — and have come to resent the United States.

The American presence in Egypt feeds this resentment. The individuals involved are generally well-intentioned and competent, but many Egyptians have come to see their efforts as those of an American raj.

There has been a rash of articles in the Cairo press attacking the aid program as part of "a shadow government" and charging that much of the American-sponsored social research in Egypt is really disguised intelligence-gathering.

What can be done? In framing an answer to the Egyptian request for increased aid, the Reagan administration must try to reward Mr. Mubarak's diplomatic efforts while also giving him the message that more self-reliance is in order. In the longer run, Washington should consider making Egypt's aid program more like Israel's — putting it on a strictly cash basis, without stipulations that it must be administered by Americans and spent on American goods and services.

Egypt is not a hotbed of anti-American sentiment, but the euphoria of the mid-1970s is a thing of the past. What a shame it would be if the United States were to follow in the steps of the Soviet Union — to become yet another victim of the Egyptians' tendency to blame their patrons for their own shortcomings.

The author, who writes frequently on the Middle East, visited Egypt in November. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

A Libyan Friendship Tilts Hassan to the Tough Side

By Flora Lewis

MARRAKESH, Morocco — Almost everybody who talks about Morocco's surprise treaty of union with Libya tries to explain it as a tactical, temporary move. But not King Hassan II, who signed it last summer. The Moroccan king insists it should be taken very seriously, that it is the beginning of a "fine construction" that will take solid shape within "a few months."

He plans to visit Tripoli in March to sign a whole series of annexes.

They will include an agreement to submit disputes to the World Court in The Hague, statutes and a budget for a joint secretariat, and accords on economic, cultural and labor matters. The king was evidently offended by Western reactions of distaste at his sudden link with Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, which conferred a certain legitimacy and respectability on the Libyan troublemaker. But in a long, late-night interview in his ornate palace here, he appeared even more annoyed that his new friendship was being brushed off lightly.

Libya was the main supplier of arms for the Polisario, which has been fighting a guerrilla war for nine years in the Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony that Morocco claims and that the Polisario wants to make independent. King Hassan said that Libyan support had completely ended (which is disputed by some Western sources), and more important, that he can rely on Colonel Qadhafi not to start it up again.

He said the Libyan leader "may have his moods, as we all do, but keeps his word. He is a man of his word." Nor was he concerned by the fact that Algeria has filled the gap

and is giving the Polisario even better equipment than it had before. The king said he was "sitting easy," and he did appear very sure of himself.

It is odd that he stressed the durability and growing sturdiness of his Libyan accord, when his foreign ministers went to Washington recently to give assurances that the pact was only transient. But it fits with the tough position he is taking in negotiations with Algeria on the Saharan issue.

Algeria has proposed a compromise that would recognize a "personal union" under the Moroccan crown with separate status for the Western Sahara, something like the old Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy. But Hassan is having none of it. He wants to organize a referendum which, he is convinced, would lead to complete absorption by Morocco. He is in no hurry to end the war, and indeed his army and his public appear quite content with the way it is going.

So he is smuggling down with Colonel Qadhafi. The king claims credit for arranging the recent release of four Britons imprisoned in Libya. But he does not pretend, as his supporters do, that he may tame the Libyan leader either in terms of stopping terrorism or bringing moderation in Arab arguments about Israel.

Instead, Hassan ducked the terror issue. "Do you really think Qadhafi is behind every terrorist act in the world?" he asked sarcastically.

As for Arab-Israeli negotiations, he said flatly that the idea of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to start direct talks in the United States "doesn't stand a chance." He looks

instead for an Arab summit in Saudi Arabia in the next two months.

Nobody elsewhere believes the long-delayed summit meeting can be convened any time soon because of the sharp quarrels among the leaders. But Hassan said it would be the place to bring the Arab position "up to date," seeking to implement it and find "bridges" to President Reagan's proposal of September 1982 for Israeli-Jordanian talks.

The fact that Israel rejected both the Reagan plan and the 1982 Fez summit plan should put the United States and the Arabs "on the same side," he said.

The king gave the impression that he thought Arab and American views

could be brought closer without regard to Israel.

He was hard on Egypt, hinting that he would continue to oppose its return to the Arab League, though he helped obtain Egypt's readmission to the Islamic Conference Organization. He was hard on any compromise in the Saharan war. He spoke warmly of his "special friendship" with the United States, but said it should bring "special understanding."

It's a shame, Hassan has made important contributions to promoting moderation in the Arab world. He has been quietly helpful to Israel. Now, instead of restraining Colonel Qadhafi, Hassan appears to be tilting to the tougher side. This is not helpful at a time of delicate diplomacy.

The New York Times.

For France, A Tragedy Repeated?

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — As tension grows in New Caledonia, one is reminded of Karl Marx's remark that history repeats itself: "the first time as tragedy, the second as farce."

For France, Algeria was the tragedy. Will New Caledonia be the farce? This tiny South Pacific island, located 23,000 kilometers (14,250 miles) from Paris, is a case unto itself. Given its demographic equilibrium and the size of the European community, which represents nearly 40 percent of the 145,000 inhabitants, any comparison should be with Northern Ireland, not with Algeria.

Spurred by regional economic factors, it seems to foster independence, and prompted by the presence in Paris of a Socialist government haunted by retrospective guilt over the Algerian war, the island's "Kanak" have called for immediate independence.

New Caledonia embodies contradictory historical legacies: Democratic principles and the law of the majority would point to a French future for New Caledonia; but the overpowering trend toward decolonization, and the huge distance between the island and France, suggest independence as the long-term solution.

The New Caledonian quagmire is further complicated by domestic, strategic and economic factors.

In France, with legislative elections due next year, the opposition has seized the New Caledonian crisis with delight, only too happy to criticize the contradictions and hesitations of the Socialist government.

An unhealthy dialectic of passion between Metropolitan France and New Caledonia is favoring the rise of extremists on both sides. If the pro-independence movement was encouraged initially by the uneasiness and guilt feelings of the Socialists, the anti-independence factions are now playing for time, hoping for a return to rightist rule in France.

If the weight of the past hangs over political debates, the stakes of the future are in every discussion. Can France give up New Caledonia without losing its middle-power stature, precisely when history appears to be moving toward the Pacific? What would happen if French Polynesia and Guyana were to be lost next, thus jeopardizing French nuclear experiments and the European space program? Worse still, what if New Caledonia were to fall under Soviet influence, becoming a base for regional destabilization?

As pacifist and anti-nuclear waves reach the South Pacific, shaking the stability of the military alliance that binds the United States to New Zealand and Australia, such worries are not altogether unwarranted.

Economic factors have also played a negative, if marginal, role. The decline of nickel fortunes since the 1969-70 boom has increased the island's dependence on French aid, and aggravated the social dilemma.

In the face of all this, the Pisani plan, named after France's special envoy to New Caledonia, is an attempt to combine independence and association, to preserve the rights of a sovereign state while protecting the European population and French strategic interests. It appears more and more to be outdated by events. Edgard Pisani is the likely scapegoat.

If it is simply to be that independence is not the ideal outcome for New Caledonia. The importance of other countries (Asian and Polynesian), the tribal realities of the Kanaks in the multiracial society that constitutes New Caledonia, and the existence of divisions within the community, seem to suggest that reinforced autonomy, strengthened by economic and social reform, could be a better outcome for now.

But, as passions mount, both in France and New Caledonia, it may already be too late for compromise. Some "farces" have tragic endings.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.



King Hassan II

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Abe Was Kind — Honest

Regarding the opinion column "Why Americans Remember Lincoln" (Feb. 12) by William Safire:

So much has been researched and written about this great American president that it is difficult to understand a phrase such as "Lincoln chose war," or the assertion that he "was willing to put America through the brutality of . . . total war." A careful reading of the first inaugural alone would refute these imputations. And does Mr. Safire really mean to say that the U.S. Constitution — not to say democracy — is "an abstract political theory?"

A more just and accurate descrip-

tion of the character of Abraham Lincoln — of his infinite kindness and compassion — which Mr. Safire surely is capable of rendering, would be a valuable service in explaining a major source of the spiritual strength and vitality of democracy in America today. It would also help to fortify freedom for the world of tomorrow.

YU-TANG DANIEL LEW, Taipei.

Returning to Iran

In response to "Internal Unrest Adds to Warring Iran's Miseries" (Feb. 4) by Drew Middleton:

For six years I have been reading conflicting reports about Iran. The

news of opposition movements brought hope. But after six years of exile, I see nothing but consolidation in Iran. Therefore I have decided to return home. Please do not keep people hoping any longer.

HASSAN ALIZADEH, London.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: REVE BONDY
Editor: ALAIN LECOUR
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Deputy Editor: FRANCIS DESJARDINS
Deputy Editor: ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Director of Circulation Sales

Philip M. Foisie, Editor
Walter Wells, Editor
Robert K. McCabe, Editor
Samuel A. Bert, Editor
Carl Gewirtz, Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 253-6178. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 65 Long Lane, London E.C3. Tel. 436-4802. Telex 262009.
S.A. capital de 1.300.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$294 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

ARTS / LEISURE

'Cotton Club' Leaves Cab Calloway Cold

By Jacqueline Trescott

WASHINGTON — In the movie "The Cotton Club," one scene depicts the band leader Cab Calloway. But while the film by Francis Coppola may have used Calloway's name, it does not use his or the era's real history.

"It was a movie—that's all I can say about it. They made it the way they wanted to make it. They portrayed what they wanted to portray. It was just a movie, and it was a good movie," Calloway said.

He said the word "movie" in a flat, noncommittal way, adding at one point, "It's a picture. It could be 'The Seven Dwarfs' and it wouldn't make any difference. It is just a picture." Underneath the neutrality is a tremor of disgruntlement. He has seen the movie five times, mainly at celebrity opening nights, and has been cut in all his assessments. "They were looking to make a few million dollars out of it, as far as I can see. I don't think it was done for any cultural purpose or any other purpose but commercial," he said.

Calloway is one of the giants. He knew the scene of black and white

entertainers, businessmen and racketeers in Harlem that the film uses as a setting for a story of romance and crime.

"The Cotton Club story hasn't been told," he said, emphatically. "The picture wasn't about the Cotton Club. The picture was a gangster picture." His mammoth laugh tells how simplistic and unfortunate was the result, in his view.

Other black performers who danced and played at the landmark night spot have spoken out about the film's emphasis on the underworld, the focus on a white musician played by Richard Gere, his timidity at exploring how the black talent influenced the times, and the oversimplification of characters in what was a complex racial situation.

But Calloway is not going to be drawn into the debate. Asked about a scene where the white owner physically threatens the character played by Gregory Hines, Calloway says only, "That was all wrong. The part where they abused the performers, that never happened."

Calloway, 77, has been performing for six decades, years that might show in his girth but not in his spirit. His calendar is booked 30 to 40 weeks a year. "Much as I want to—put it that way," he said of his engagements, which span symphonies to clubs.

Last summer he organized a band for three weeks of appearances on the West Coast. On Feb. 17, he danced with the Rockettes in New York for the second "Night of 100 Stars" benefit.

The active roster of his generation of entertainers, including Lena Horne and Lionel Hampton, still has a huge cross-generational following.



Cab Calloway: The Cotton Club story is still untold.

lowing. Calloway does not have to reshape his shows for the youngsters. "No, I don't change. You see, I have done it all. My reputation has carried me over 60 years."

A link between the ages of jazz, swing and good sound, Calloway has made his mark in several media. His songs "Minnie the Moocher" and "The Reckless Man" are classics, and he invented the unforgettable phrase "Hi-de-ho" one night when he forgot the lines to "Minnie." In 1943 he appeared in the musical "Stormy Weather" and in the 1950s he sang the role of Sportin' Life, a part he had been an inspiration for, in a revival of "Por-

gy and Bess." He later appeared on Broadway in "Hello, Dolly!"

A discussion of reviving art forms such as tap dancing, of which he was a master, is alien to him. "It has always been. People have been tap dancing for 100 years. It started out with the jig."

Leaning back in a wing chair and counting off the dozens of symphony orchestras he has performed "St. James Infirmary" with, he said he could not describe the source of the energy that keeps people calling his performances electrifying. But it is all natural: "If I have to force it, I don't do it. I have never gotten to the point where I have to force it."

Prices Still Low for Charles X Furniture

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The prejudice against French furniture of the early 19th century is so strong that it defies both inflation and the drying up of the market, which has less and less to offer in such areas. Two auctions Wednesday at Drouot, conducted by the Oger-Dumont group and by Hubert Le Blanc, leave little doubt on that score.

Yet, two decades ago, the style best represented Wednesday

SOURIN MELIKIAN

seemed to stand a fair chance of getting off the ground. Characterized by the use of yellow veneer—satinwood, elm, ash—on which linear patterns in dark-brown wood stand out, it is associated with the reign of King Charles X (1824-1830). Some of it, however, was produced under Louis XVIII, whose reign began in 1815 after the final fall of Napoleon I. Nor is 1830 to be considered as a clear end to the period; the Charles X style lingered for a few years under Louis Philippe. Even so, it covered a limited span of time, and rarely should increase prices. In the early 1960s an intensive promotional effort was made by French dealers, backed up by art monthlies such as *Connaissance des Arts*. A decorator who had talent and a forceful personality, Madeleine Castaing, gave this effort a helping hand.

Commodities and secretaries started selling in the range of 30,000 to 50,000 francs (then roughly \$6,000 to \$10,000) for the better pieces—a lot for furniture in those days. By the mid-1970s, not much was heard about Charles X furniture. The talk was about Art Nouveau and Art Deco. The latter is now solidly entrenched. It sells at prices that are

getting close to those for important 18th-century furniture, while Charles X pieces go for not much more than they did a decade ago—not even keeping up with inflation.

On Wednesday the proceedings started with the Oger-Dumont wares. The first item, a fireplace screen built like a porch with a projecting tablet of brackets to be used as writing desk, was a masterpiece of early 19th-century cabinet-making. The satinwood veneer, set off by amaranth-wood moldings, was superb. The screen went at 13,500 francs (now about \$1,370).

It was succeeded by a pair of sofas called *campes pommiers*, of boat-shaped design, one end higher than the other, the long side, set against the wall, upholstered. The yellow wood, not identified by the experts, was inlaid with a Brazilian rosewood pattern of a rosette flanked by neo-Roman palmets. Pairs are rare. At 66,000 francs, this pair was cheaper than it might have been in about 1970.

Next came a set of four tables *gigognes*, or nested tables, in satinwood with black fillets around the rim. The set appears to have left the experts in some doubt as to its exact period, which was broadly stated as "19th century." The slender, columnar legs and the flattened, cusped arches at the top vouch, however, for its being from the Charles X period. The price, 13,500 francs, was more than reasonable.

Rarest of all in the Oger-Dumont sale was an oval table with four bow-shaped legs. A small oval table links the legs halfway up. The amaranth feet, carved like lion claws, and the capitals point to a period shortly after the Napoleonic era, perhaps around 1820. The elegance and the rarity of the model make the knock-down price of 27,000 francs a joke.

Hubert Le Blanc then took over



Table sold at 27,000 francs.

in another room. Among the earlier pieces was a large table, its round top supported by three sinuous legs terminating in ram heads. The dark-brown amaranth pattern of neo-classical inspiration, set off by the mellow golden veneer, is superb. So is the quality of the carved ram heads. The only flaw, literally, is a crack in the veneer on top. It may be impossible to repair the table to perfection, not even by stripping. This may account for the price—44,500 francs.

No such excuse can be put forward regarding an excellent commode, whose two doors open to disclose three English-style sliding drawers. The palm-tree-and-scroll pattern in amaranth is the quintessence of Charles X design. The price of 51,000 francs may be good as the market stands, but it does not do justice to the work.

The 19th-century masterpiece in this sale was another center table. Its hexagonal top rests on six bronze winged busts supported by tapering pillars that rise from a shaped base. A mixture of Empire influence and the English idea of the hexagonal top date it to 1815-1820. Its execution points to a great cabinetmaker, the name of Georges-Jacob-Desmaller springs to mind. Characteristically, it was bought by Jacques Perrin, one of the world's leading dealers specializing in 18th-century furniture. Anyone used to the great creations of the grandfather, the first Georges Jacob, who worked for Marie Antoinette at Versailles, or to those of his sons, Georges II Jacob and François-Honoré, who signed "Jacob Frères, rue Meslée," would find something familiar about this table. It was knocked down at 140,000 francs, to which should be added a restoration bill of 15,000 to 20,000 francs. That, again, is very low for a piece that may be rated one of the finest of its time.

The reasons for such disregard

are complex. An important fact is that the entire range of "First Restoration" furniture was limited under the "Second Restoration," the period of Louis Philippe (1830-1848). The models are, broadly speaking, the same, but in a simplified version; this was the beginning of the mass-production age. French furniture, Mahogany placed the earlier yellow veneer with amaranth marquetry, or reverse, which came into fashion about 1827; dark Brazilian rosewood veneer, inlaid with yellow wood patterns. The heaviest Louis Philippe furniture has been the perception of First Restoration furniture. It has also given, wrongly, the feeling that Charles X pieces are available by the hundreds.

A second factor detrimental to Charles X is its architectural quality and its strictness in ornament design. The current mood is geared to the baroque rather than the classical. At the end of the 19th century, one of the most beautiful Louis XVI period commodes fared at auction in recent years. Carrying the mark of Guillemin, it combines architectural perfection with lightness. The central portion of the facade projects slightly forward, and arm mounts emphasize the main sections. The moody mahogany never has just the right mellow. "Too banal!" "No imagination!" leading dealers said of this piece. This is as good as saying the figure by Bach lacks the fantasy of Cimarosa's concerto. At 400 francs, Beneman's commode is to an unidentified private buyer who may congratulate for his the year's most resounding bar so far.

Pantheon Focus On French Work

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The list of rent and scheduled work from Pantheon has a strong French flavor. This spring's Modern series includes works by M. Tournier and Simone de Beauvoir as well as the late Julio Cortázar, Argentina, and others.

This summer, Pantheon publishes Marguerite Duras's "The Lover," which won the 1984 Prix de France, France's top literary award.

Later this month the cor has scheduled "Neurotic The Biology of Mind," by Dr. Pierre Changaux of the Paste Institute in Paris. In April it will publish "The War Diaries of Jean Sartre: November 1939-1940."

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

BELGIUM

BOSTON UNIVERSITY BRUSSELS
a partnership of
Boston University and
Vrije Universiteit Brussel

offers

The newly-redeveloped Master of Science in Management (MSM), a master's degree in business administration program stresses, on international perspective, a managerial problem-solving emphasis, and an interdisciplinary approach.

The newly offered master of science in computer information systems (MSCIS) program stresses the expertise to manage computer-based information systems in a complex business environment.

Distinctive characteristics of Boston University Brussels programs include:

- Pragmatic application of management concepts through cases.
- Flexible evening schedule.
- Students enter in September, January, or May.
- Classes held on VUB campus.
- Instruction in English.

For more information contact the Director,
Boston University Brussels,
Avenue de la Tolon d'Or 17A,
Box 69C, 1060 Brussels. Tel: 322/511.18.06

BELGIUM

CUT THIS OUT
TO LEARN FRENCH

Céran, a château in the Belgian Ardennes where you learn and live in French. Small groups and private lessons, with tailor-made programmes for individual needs, ensure real progress. Good food, good company, good teachers. Come and learn, and enjoy yourself. We teach private people, companies, embassies, EEC, SHAPE etc.

For complete documentation, send this coupon or phone:
I am interested in courses for: ☐ Adults ☐ Young People
☐ Private ☐ Business



NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
184, Avenue du Château, Nivez, B-4880 Spa,
Belgium. Tel: 08777 39 16. Telex 49650

GREAT BRITAIN

ST MARY'S GATE
BOURNEMOUTH
(Founded 1886)

Independent Boarding and Day School for Girls, 8-18 years.
International Summer School for Girls, 7-16, and Boys 7-10 years.
The school is international in outlook, and there is specialised tuition in English as a second language throughout the year.
The staff are highly qualified, and there is a wide range of subjects at both A and O levels.
Study bedrooms for Sixth Forms.
The school is situated near the beach, but stands 100 feet above sea level.
Full details from the Headmistress.

U.S.A.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
For Life, Academic & Work Experience
BACHELOR'S & MASTER'S DEGREE
Send detailed resume for a free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
16200 Ventura Blvd. Suite 200, Encino, CA 91436 USA

ITALY

The American Overseas School of Rome
Is now accepting applications for boarding students for the 1985-1986 academic year.
For details write to Headmaster:
American Overseas School of Rome, via Cassia 811, 00189 Rome, Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN

ARNOLD LODGE
PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Boys and girls prepared for Canon Examinations and Scholarships to Public Schools.
Boards accepted from the age of 7.
Prospectus and VHS video available from:
Mrs. C.E. Arnold,
Arnold Lodge School, Keworth Road,
LEAMINGTON SPA, WARWICKSHIRE, U.K.

GREAT BRITAIN

Hello mother,
hello father...

Camp Beaumont, every child's idea of a dream holiday away from the family. Over 100 activities to choose from... computer programming, judo, rock climbing, tennis, sailing, and more. All in a beautiful setting with modern facilities. For more information, contact: CAMP BEAUMONT, 9 West St., Godmanchester Cambridgeshire, UK. Tel: (0480) 5673 (24 hrs)

Speak a language

WHY NOT GIVE YOURSELF AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE? IMPROVE YOURSELF IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. IMPROVE YOURSELF IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. IMPROVE YOURSELF IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

Choose from 100 courses in 14 languages: Arabic, German, Portuguese, Urdu, Chinese, Russian, Turkish, French, Japanese, Spanish, Hindi, Italian, Malay, Persian, Thai, Vietnamese.

For more information, contact: LANGUAGE CENTRE, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 223

[illegible]

But stock traders evidently read it as a positive portent for corporate profits in the months ahead. Malcolm Baldrige, secretary of commerce, said the figures signaled "renewed upward momentum in employment and output."

CBS jumped 4 to 88% amid reports that Ted Turner, who owns Cable News Network and other broadcasting properties, might be seeking to take over the company. CBS said it had had no discussions with Turner about any such move.

Other broadcasting stocks got caught up in the same takeover speculation. American Broadcasting rose 2½ to 69½ and RCA, parent of NBC, 1½ to 40½. RCA led the active list in

Among the blue-chip industrials, Interna-

Among the blue-chip industrials, International Business Machines rose 1% to 135%; General Electric ½ to 64%; Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing 2 to 84, and American Telephone & Telegraph ¾ to 21%.

On the down side, Varian Associates fell 2½ to 35¼. The company said its earnings for the quarter ending March 29 will fall short of expectations.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues, including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, totaled 165.16 million shares. Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrials

The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market gained 2.99 to 287.16. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 288.48, up 1.05.

Record 1,299.36

But stock traders evidently read it as a positive portent for corporate profits in the months ahead. Malcolm Baldrige, secretary of commerce, said the figures signaled "renewed upward momentum in employment and output."

CBS jumped 4 to 88¾ amid reports that Turner, who owns Cable News Network and other broadcasting properties, might be seeking to take over the company. CBS said it had no discussions with Turner about any such move.

Other broadcasting stocks got caught up in the same takeover speculation. American Broadcasting Cos. rose 2¼ to 69½ and RCA, parent of NBC, 1¼ to 40¾. RCA led the active list trading that included a 1.8 million-share block at 40¾.

Among the blue-chip industrials, International Business Machines rose 1½ to 135¾. General Electric ¾ to 64¾; Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing 2 to 84, and American Telephone & Telegraph ¾ to 21½.

On the down side, Varian Associates [El 2] fell to 35¼. The company said its earnings for the quarter ending March 29 will fall short of expectations.

Nationwide turnover in NYSE-listed issues including trades in those stocks on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market totaled 165.16 million shares.

Standard & Poor's index of 400 industrial climbed 2.47 to 205.15, and S&P's 500-stock composite index was up 2.05 at 183.33.

The NASDAQ composite index for the over-the-counter market gained 2.99 to 287.16. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index closed at 238.48, up 1.05.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

and 1 billion Swiss francs (million and \$352 million).

Trib ads work.

Source: Thurs. vol. 78, 120 open int. 65, 69
Thurs. vol. 4, 721 open int. 22, 37

Thursday, will go
t year. The import

and 1 billion Swiss francs (million and \$352 million).

Trib ads work.

Source: Thurs. vol. 78, 120 open int. 65, 69
Thurs. vol. 4, 721 open int. 22, 37

Thursday, will go
t year. The import

and 1 billion Swiss francs (million and \$352 million).

Vol. at 4 P.M. _____ 11,640,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. _____ 7,813,000

Vol. at 4 P.M. _____ 11,640,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. _____ 7,813,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible][illegible]

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	30	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere			9	27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
4/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Chenille				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
5/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Chenille				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
6/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
7/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
8/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
9/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
10/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
11/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
12/4/74	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
1/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
2/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
3/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
4/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
5/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
6/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
7/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
8/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
9/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
10/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
11/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
12/4/75	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
1/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
2/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
3/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
4/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
5/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
6/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
7/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
8/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
9/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
10/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
11/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
12/4/76	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
1/4/77	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
2/4/77	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
3/4/77	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
4/4/77	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+
5/4/77	12 1/4	12 1/4	Cashmere				27	27	27	27	24 1/4	+

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page I3)

ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company wishes to recruit a number of professional personnel in its Exploration & Production Directorate as follows:

participating in the work of the Exploration and Production Directorate as well as that of the subsidiary operating companies. He should be able to supervise the preparation of monthly management report and other related activities. He should also be able to take a lead in developing and implementing standardization of reporting formats for the companies in the ADNOC Group and a computerized information system, and document storage and retrieval on microfilm.

U.A.E.

ABU DHABI - U.A.E.

هَكَذَا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

**Cipher 44-62,871, Publicitas, P.O. Box,
CH-8021 Zurich,
giving background summary.**

• **PURCHASER**, Store Kipper Chi. Production, Purchase material management, training. 12 years overseas services.

AGENCE SPÉCIALISÉE DES INGÉNIEURS ET CADRES
12 Rue Blanche, 75436 Paris CEDEX 09
Tel. : 280.61.46. Ext. 71. - 285.44.40. Ext. 42.

contracts. Excellent relations in Arab World. SEEKS Marketing management position or consultant contract based in Paris with travel abroad. Ref.: 415-PARIS CADRES 1/GR.

هذا من الفصل

AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5
12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5	12	100	95	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.5

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

March 1

(Continued on Page 14)

you a self-starter and managerial talent

in Swiss Engineering Company

and

MANAGER

to world-wide sales activities

Chief Executive Officer.

integrated engineering

lines from process engineering

ring through project and

Our activities cover the most

vers industry as well as spe

ed requires an engineering

orough knowledge of the engi

minimum of 5 years in an en

ering sales, including nume

be fluent in German and be

ommensurate with qualifi

Write to:

1,871, Publicitas, P.O.

CH-8021 Zurich.

background summary.

AS ASSIGNMENT

available for qualified person

the Pacific Basin and the

a minimum of 5+ years exp

educational background in

communications, Logistics and

4. Housing, Travel, Medical

valuable. Some relocation is

ward resume/CV to

INTERNATIONAL

13 Rue de la

50140

RE

le Nationale Pour l'Emploi

ICALISE DES INGENIEURS ET CADRE

le Bureau: 0430 10 1000

041 40 Ext. 21 204 40 Ext. 21

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

March 1

(Continued on Page 14)

you a self-starter and managerial talent

in Swiss Engineering Company

and

MANAGER

to world-wide sales activities

Chief Executive Officer.

integrated engineering

lines from process engineering

ring through project and

Our activities cover the most

vers industry as well as spe

ed requires an engineering

orough knowledge of the engi

minimum of 5 years in an en

ering sales, including nume

be fluent in German and be

ommensurate with qualifi

Write to:

1,871, Publicitas, P.O.

CH-8021 Zurich.

background summary.

AS ASSIGNMENT

available for qualified person

the Pacific Basin and the

a minimum of 5+ years exp

educational background in

communications, Logistics and

4. Housing, Travel, Medical

valuable. Some relocation is

ward resume/CV to

INTERNATIONAL

13 Rue de la

50140

RE

le Nationale Pour l'Emploi

ICALISE DES INGENIEURS ET CADRE

le Bureau: 0430 10 1000

041 40 Ext. 21 204 40 Ext. 21

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

of 12 PARIS

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

March 1

(Continued on Page 14)

you a self-starter and managerial talent

in Swiss Engineering Company

and

MANAGER

to world-wide sales activities

Chief Executive Officer.

integrated engineering

lines from process engineering

ring through project and

Our activities cover the most

vers industry as well as spe

ed requires an engineering

orough knowledge of the engi

minimum of 5 years in an en

ering sales, including nume

be fluent in German and be

ommensurate with qualifi

Write to:

1,871, Publicitas, P.O.

CH-8021 Zurich.

background summary.

AS ASSIGNMENT

available for qualified person

the Pacific Basin and the

a minimum of 5+ years exp

educational background in

communications, Logistics and

4. Housing, Travel, Medical

valuable. Some relocation is

ward resume/CV to

INTERNATIONAL

13 Rue de la

50140

RE

le Nationale Pour l'Emploi

ICALISE DES INGENIEURS ET CADRE

le Bureau: 0430 10 1000

041 40 Ext. 21 204 40 Ext. 21

re experience in

of Topography

growth of the

SPORTS

5 Nations Rugby Is Still Up for Grabs

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — Both rugby sides think Ireland's green team has better than an outside chance to beat Scotland on Saturday. And spring-like weather this past week has helped the old notion that Five Nations rugby spans the winter. That makes two wonders.

First the schedule. By early March in a normal year, eight of the annual 10 matches are past. One of the five teams has finished and first place may already be settled. More often, as happened last year, suspense is funneled toward a mid-March showdown on the fifth and final Saturday.

Well, March is upon us and seven matches remain. Wales has yet to play at all. The Five Nations round robin, in which each team plays twice at home and twice away, will go on till April 20, which is 13 days beyond Easter.

Snow in Dublin and frost in Paris prevented both matches on what was supposed to be opening day, Jan. 19. The two scheduled for Feb. 2 were played. Then snow in Cardiff prevented Wales vs. England on what would have been the third day, Feb. 16. Now we get Ireland vs. France and Scotland vs. Wales on the third day — or is it the second?

The point is, it is not the fourth. France is not in Dublin to complete its too confidently desired fourth grand slam since 1968.

During the long months after Scotland upset France in Edinburgh last March 17, sewing up its first grand slam since 1925, the outlines of 1985 action settled gradually into focus in the minds of hundreds of players on both sides

of the Channel and in rugby communities around the world.

Scotland and France would be the teams to watch. And also Wales, which ended on an upswing in 1984. So the key matches in 1985 would be the three played among those three teams. The French, who occasionally looked first-rate on tour in New Zealand in June and July, would be all the more the 1985 favorites because they would play Wales and Scotland in Paris.

France vs. Wales looked like the big match and wasn't it too bad, one heard on all sides, that it came on the first day instead of the last. When Welsh lock Robert Norster, the best lineout jumper in Europe, had his jaw broken in a club match in December and was unavailable for Jan. 19, France's prospects looked all the better.

David Waters, a 29-year-old truck driver who has never played for Wales, was elated when he was picked to replace Norster in Paris, but the match had to be put off to March 30. Waters was picked again to play England, but the match was put off to April 20.

Now Norster has recovered and is in the Welsh team that faces Scotland in Edinburgh this weekend. Waters may be the only international rugby nonplayer ever to be picked twice.

Of the five coaches whose planning has been undone by the schedule changes, two are new — Scotland's Colin Telfer and Ireland's Mick Doyle. Four of the five captains are also new — England's Paul Dodge, France's Philippe Dumas, Wales's Terry Holmes and Scotland's David Leslie. Ireland's Claran Fitzgerald is the exception.

The Scots, it was widely supposed, would go off the boil after peaking for their grand slam, but they would still give Wales a battle for second place behind France in 1985. That may still be the script, but meanwhile the no-hopers, Ireland and England, have helped the weather to confuse things.

The English, with nine newcomers, surprised everybody by holding France to a 9-9 draw at Twickenham on Feb. 2; they are idle this weekend, with Scotland next on the schedule on March 16 at Twickenham.

Also on Feb. 2, the Irish shocked Scotland with an 18-15 victory in Edinburgh. Forced to rebuild after a rash of retirements by long-serving forwards, Doyle has switched Ireland's style to a running attack. Right wing Trevor Ringland's two tries against Scotland were one more than Wales had scored in all four matches last year.

The upshot is that four teams enter March undefeated: France has won once and drawn once; Ireland has won once; England has drawn once; Wales has not played. The only team that has lost (twice) is the one, Scotland, that swept its four matches last year. The madcap 1985 race is wide open.

Win or draw, none of the nine possible combinations of this weekend's results would be a surprise. The only surprise would be a big winning margin. But even that is a possibility — if, say, the French finally settle down and put points on the board to match their domination of play, as they failed to do in New Zealand and again in their 11-3 victory over Scotland in Paris two weeks ago.



Irish captain, Ciaran Fitzgerald, leads side onto field.

McLain — Now 'Pitching' in Court

Former 31-Game Winner, 'Flat Broke,' Faces 5 Charges

By George Vecsey

TAMPA, Fla. — There are no crowds, no banners, no swell of organ music as Dennis McLain walks up the steps of the federal courthouse. There are no echoes of 1968, when he won 31 games for the world-champion Detroit Tigers.

A few minutes later there is only the brief "All please rise" from the clerk as the trial is resumed, the case known as "United States of America vs. Dennis McLain" and three other defendants.

Sixty pounds heavier than his lanky build of about 190, wearing frayed shoes and telling people he's broke — flat broke, McLain is charged with five counts of racketeering, conspiracy, extortion, and drug trafficking.

He pleaded innocent at the start of the trial. Charges against three of the original seven defendants have been dropped since the trial began in November.

When he was winning two Cy Young Awards and a most valuable player award with the Tigers in the 1960s, McLain, now 40, was always a game. He flew a jet plane to some of his games, he played the organ in a band at the night before a World Series game, he ran a paint business during the season. And in 1970 he was suspended for half the season for having engaged in bookmaking during the 1967 season.

He has had a dozen business ventures since his pitching career ended in 1972, but now he focuses all his energy on his trial. With his assets on and his life unknotted, he would appear to be a lawyer or a real estate agent, but he is not. He is a gambler, and he has been in jail for 90 days on charges of racketeering.

The charges stem from a period when McLain was the office manager of Tampa Equities, an equity brokerage firm, from 1970 to 1972. His attorney, Arnold Levine, says, "Dennis McLain is a perfect patsy for people around him."

His wife, Sharon, says the family moved from a condominium to a modest rented home in Tampa, and her husband says he has sold many of his belongings, including bicycles of his two Cy Young

Awards, given him by his former club in 1982 after a fire had destroyed their home three years earlier.

The couple have four children, and Sharon McLain says, "People have been great with us. No problems at school or anywhere." She is saddened that the fire destroyed the scrapbooks from the years when McLain was a star, noting, "The children don't even remember those days."

The days were not uniformly happy. The suspension in 1970 was accompanied by allegations that McLain's gambling had been related to underworld connections, which he denied. In an interview on Wednesday, McLain said: "I do gamble and I have made book from time to time. But this other stuff? Nope? Never. I am a dope, but I don't deal with dope."

McLain says his wife has "been my strength," claiming she "sued me away" from divorce twice, years ago, "but that was to get my attention." She says she has always known of his gambling, but she adds: "Ballplayers gamble. You go to the dog track, you see ballplayers. They play cards. What else do you do with all that free time?"

The other day, McLain said he had run a restaurant in Atlanta, been a host of a television talk show in Detroit, broadcast games for a minor league team in Iowa, dabbled in baseball ownership and advertising in Memphis, then moved to Lakeland, Fla., to open a big-screen television appliance business.

But in 1979, while his family was in the house in Lakeland and he was away, his home burned down with 80 televisions in the garage. Nobody was injured, but he says, "I was dead in the water financially. We were leasing the house, so that was all right, but I had let the insurance lapse on our belongings. Stupid on my part."

To support his family, he said, "gambling came back into my life. I played golf every day for a year. I learned what Lee Trevino meant when he said, 'Pressure is playing for \$50 a hole when you have \$5 in your pocket.' I made a living by gambling on the golf course and with local bookmakers. Football and basketball. I never bet baseball because I have too much respect for

Patrick Ewing — He Doesn't Just Block a Shot

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — You've shaken your man, and you're on your way to the basket. Finding an opening, you commit yourself to the air, and suddenly you're staring up into the fearsome glare of 240 pounds of face, jaw and hands. Patrick Ewing, you presume. And the next thing you know, your shot is being swatted halfway to Australia.

He is, as they say, a factor.

He has, as they say, a presence.

He doesn't just block a shot, he obliterates it. He doesn't just dunk the ball, he pile drives it. He is one tough hombre on that court. He is fiercely and aggressively competitive, and unlike so many big men, he's got enough mean in him to, like they say in baseball, back you off the plate a little.

Someone gets in his way, someone "don't feel so well." Ask Chris Mullin, Georgetown's 85-69 victory Wednesday night. Ewing put a shoulder into his Olympic teammate Mullin's chest away from the ball, and the first thing Mullin did — after scraping himself off the floor — was check to make sure he still had his face.

The game Ewing had against St. John's at Madison Square Garden proved conclusively that basketball is now, was then, and always will be a big man's game, and that while smaller men can sometimes control the action, only the big men can truly dominate it.

Whether it was Ewing's best game as a collegian is irrelevant, because his best games surely are to come. But he played a great game against the top-ranked team in the nation, on the road, in an atmosphere that couldn't have been any more highly charged if it had been plugged into the main generator at the electric plant.

And he had that great game — 10 for 13 from the field, nine rebounds and six blocked shots against a team with three certain first-round NBA draft picks — at the express request of his coach, which, when you consider the implications, is truly in the extreme.

With Ewing seated at his right in the postgame interview, coach John Thompson recalled their pregame conversation: "I told him that we needed to win, and I said, 'I need you to play well.' That's the first time I ever said that to him. But it had gotten to the point where this game was important psychologically."

Thompson put it on Ewing.

Ewing put it on St. John's.

After the body count, Lou Carnesecca, the St. John's coach, shrugged and, referring to his value in the NBA draft, "We just put a few more dollars in the bank for him."



Georgetown defense, Patrick Ewing style.

Olympic Chief Backs Professionals in Games

United Press International

CALGARY, Alberta — Olympic chief Juan Antonio Samaranch Thursday virtually guaranteed a place for young professionals at the 1988 Olympic Games.

The president of the International Olympic Committee was confident a proposal to allow pros under 23 years old to compete in Olympic ice hockey, soccer and tennis tournaments would be passed by the IOC at its June session in East Berlin.

The IOC Executive Board approved the eligibility recommendations by the International Ice Hockey Federation and soccer federations, but the full 91-strong IOC membership makes the final decision.

"I think the session will approve the recommendation of the Executive Board as always," Samaranch told a news conference. "I think we studied this problem very carefully and we propose to the session what is the best solution."

"We are following the desire of the international federations. I think the decision we took here in Calgary is a good step forward if we want to have Olympic events of a high standard. The Olympic movement must go with the times, it must move forward."

Samaranch was speaking after a series of Executive Board meetings with presidents of the six international Winter Olympic federations and officials of the Calgary Olympic Organizing Committee.

Tennis was a straight forward decision, the format being the same used when tennis was a demonstration sport at the Los Angeles Summer Olympics.

However, hockey and soccer present problems.

National Hockey League players, barred from the 1984 Sarajevo Winter Games, can compete in the Calgary Olympics providing they are under 23 and come under the control of the IIHF for the duration of the Games.

However, European and NHL officials have voiced concern over proposals to stage the tournament over three weekends and complain they cannot afford to lose players for what could be as long as seven weeks.

FIFA, world soccer's governing body, will have to change its stance to take full advantage of the freedom to use young soccer pros.

No World Cup players are allowed to take part in Olympic competition under FIFA regulations.

FIFA will find it difficult to lift the ban on World Cup players in the face of fierce opposition from the East Bloc.

Caps Top Rangers Without Captain

United Press International

NEW YORK — After playing 222 straight games for Washington, Rod Langway finally missed one. It is to the Washington Capitals' credit that after just one absence his teammates missed him Thursday night. "He calms us down,"

said the Capitals' other All-Star defenseman, 20-year-old Scott Stevens.

Still, the Capitals remained cool enough Thursday night to defeat the New York Rangers 5-4 on the strength of substitute captain Mike Gartner's two goals.

Langway won the NHL's Norris Trophy as the league's best defenseman and was named a first-team All-Star in each of the last two years. It took a stomach ailment severe enough to make Washington worry about food poisoning to keep Langway, 27, out of the game.

Gartner's second goal, a rebound of Murphy's point shot, was the game-winner at 11:24 of the final period.

In the only other NHL game, Boston trounced Philadelphia 6-1, snapping the Flyers' nine-game unbeaten streak.

Lakers Fall Flat Against Phoenix, Ire Coach

United Press International

PHOENIX — The Los Angeles Lakers can scrap their vacation plans. Coach Pat Riley's boot camp is about to commence.

"If there's anyone to blame for

bench, I've been giving them a lot of time off."

James Edwards added 21 points for the Suns and Kyle Macy 17. The Lakers were led by James Worthy with 22 points and 8 rebounds.

It was Phoenix's first victory over the Pacific Division-leading Lakers in four meetings this season. The Suns, who are in a fight with Seattle for the last playoff spot in the Western Conference, are now 28-32.

"I think it shows we're a team to be reckoned with, as long as we keep our mental sharpness," Phoenix Coach John MacLeod said.

"We played the kind of game you need to play against the Lakers. We were in search of a win, and we needed to get going here, and we needed to do it convincingly."

The Suns pulled ahead for good at 50-48. The Lakers drew to 61-60 on a short jumper by Johnson with

10:17 left in the third quarter. But Phoenix went on a 12-4 run, going ahead 73-64 on a free throw by Charles Jones with 6:39 left.

Elsewhere, in the NBA, Philadelphia doubled Kansas City 127-119, Cleveland routed Seattle 120-95 and Golden State defeated Portland 124-120.

Cheerleaders Put on Hold

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles Express football players, keep an eye on your helmets. Somebody may want to sell them.

The Express, suddenly budget-conscious after a year of signing high-priced talent, is pulling the purse strings even tighter.

On Wednesday, the United States Football League team announced that it had, at least temporarily, fired coordinator Kathleen Lally and her entire Express cheerleading squad.

Richard Stevens, the team's chairman of the board, carefully worded his explanation for the move.

"We did not terminate the cheerleaders," he said. "We just put them on a leave of absence. On a team that obviously has financial problems, every dollar counts. So, in part, this was done for financial reasons. There may be cheerleaders at the next home game" March 16, he said. "We have some time before the next game to think about it."

The 28 Express cheerleaders each earn \$35 a game.

The Express has made no secret of its effort to limit spending. Before the season, it unloaded some big-name talent — Kevin Mack, Lee Williams, Dewey Forte — to trim the payroll.

The team did not sign any of its draft choices this season and even uses leftover 1984 stationery, even though one of the assistant publicity directors listed on the letterhead now works for the University of Washington.

For Chinese Gymnast, the Booty Is Different

United Press International

INDIANAPOLIS — Li Ning's laughter conveyed more than the interpreter's terse translation of his response.

China's Olympic gold medal gymnast, in Indianapolis for this weekend's American Cup gymnastics competition, had just heard about some of the booty — specifically, two sports cars — American Mary Lou Retton had received after her gold medal triumph in the Summer Games.

Li's laughter was politely brief. So was the comment to his translator.

"He says different countries have different ways of honoring their athletes," the translator said.

Then, perhaps afraid that Americans would think his homeland unappreciative of sports heroes, Li quickly added his Olympic homecoming had resembled that of the United States' medalists in some ways.

"He says that when he went to his hometown, it was like it was with your parades and things," the interpreter related. "Thousands and thousands of persons, perhaps 200,000 or 300,000 persons, came out voluntarily to see him."

Li interrupted the translation.

"He wants you to know that that number is almost as many people as there are living in that entire province," the interpreter added.

Still, Li acknowledged his life has changed very little since the Los Angeles Games, where he won three gold, one silver and one



Chinese gymnast Li Ning works on the pommel horse.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Boston	47	12	.797
Philadelphia	46	13	.780
Brooklyn	39	20	.661
Atlanta	38	21	.645
Charlotte	37	22	.625
Washington	36	23	.609
Orlando	35	24	.593
Indiana	34	25	.576
Chicago	33	26	.559
San Antonio	32	27	.542
Phoenix	31	28	.525
Portland	30	29	.508
Utah	29	30	.491
Los Angeles	28	31	.474
San Diego	27	32	.457
Golden State	26	33	.440
Seattle	25	34	.423
Denver	24	35	.406
San Jose	23	36	.389
Phoenix	22	37	.372
Portland	21	38	.355
Utah	20	39	.338
Los Angeles	19	40	.321
San Diego	18	41	.304
Golden State	17	42	.287
Seattle	16	43	.270
Denver	15	44	.253
San Jose	14	45	.236
Phoenix	13	46	.219
Portland	12	47	.202
Utah	11	48	.185
Los Angeles	10	49	.168
San Diego	9	50	.151
Golden State	8	51	.134
Seattle	7	52	.117
Denver	6	53	.100
San Jose	5	54	.083
Phoenix	4	55	.066
Portland	3	56	.049
Utah	2	57	.032
Los Angeles	1	58	.015
San Diego	0	59	.000
Golden State	0	60	.000
Seattle	0	61	.000
Denver	0	62	.000
San Jose	0	63	.000
Phoenix	0	64	.000
Portland	0	65	.000
Utah	0	66	.000
Los Angeles	0	67	.000
San Diego	0	68	.000
Golden State	0	69	.000
Seattle	0	70	.000
Denver	0	71	.000
San Jose	0	72	.000
Phoenix	0	73	.000
Portland	0	74	.000
Utah	0	75	.000
Los Angeles	0	76	.000
San Diego	0	77	.000
Golden State	0	78	.000
Seattle	0	79	.000
Denver	0	80	.000
San Jose	0	81	.000
Phoenix	0	82	.000
Portland	0	83	.000
Utah	0	84	.000
Los Angeles	0	85	.000
San Diego	0	86	.000
Golden State	0	87	.000
Seattle	0	88	.000
Denver	0	89	.000
San Jose	0	90	.000
Phoenix	0	91	.000
Portland	0	92	.000
Utah	0	93	.000
Los Angeles	0	94	.000
San Diego	0	95	.000
Golden State	0	96	.000
Seattle	0	97	.000
Denver	0	98	.000
San Jose	0	99	.000
Phoenix	0	100	.000

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Pacific Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	47	12	.797
Portland	46	13	.780
Seattle	45	14	.763
Golden State	44	15	.746
San Diego	43	16	.729
Utah	42	17	.712
Phoenix	41	18	.695
San Jose	40	19	.678
Los Angeles	39	20	.661
Portland	38	21	.644
Seattle	37	22	.627
Golden State	36	23	.610
San Diego	35	24	.593
Utah	34	25	.576
Phoenix	33	26	.559
San Jose	32	27	.542
Los Angeles	31	28	.525
Portland	30	29	.508
Seattle	29	30	.491
Golden State	28	31	.474
San Diego	27	32	.457
Utah	26	33	.440
Phoenix	25	34	.423
San Jose	24	35	.406
Los Angeles	23	36	.389
Portland	22	37	.372
Seattle	21	38	.355
Golden State	20	39	.338
San Diego	19	40	.321
Utah	18	41	.304
Phoenix	17	42	.287
San Jose	16	43	.270
Los Angeles	15	44	.253
Portland	14	45	.236
Seattle	13	46	.219
Golden State	12	47	.202
San Diego	11	48	.185
Utah	10	49	.168
Phoenix	9	50	.151
San Jose	8	51	.134
Los Angeles	7	52	.117
Portland	6	53	.100
Seattle	5	54	.083
Golden State	4	55	.066
San Diego	3	56	.049
Utah	2	57	.032
Phoenix	1	58	.

Comet Sighting Claimed

1990